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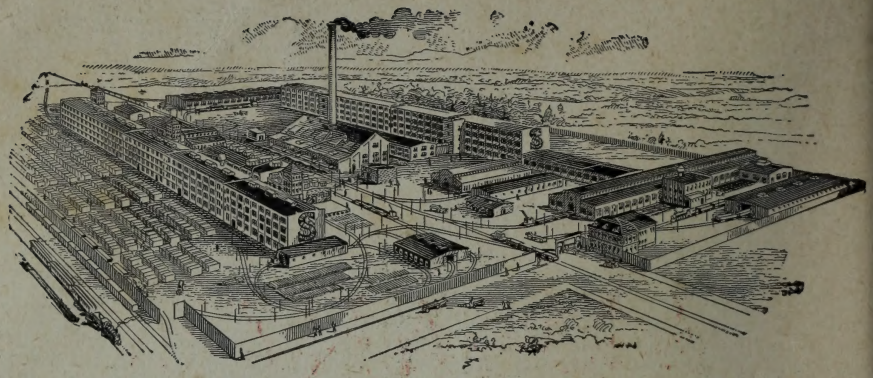
THE SINGER ALMANAC 1910

PUBLISHED BY
SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.
102 Richelieu Street, - - St. Johns, P.Q.



A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

The New Canadian Factory of the Singer—the Most Complete Sewing Machine Plant in the World.

The major portion of the buildings in the new Canadian plant of The Singer Manufacturing Company at St. Johns, Quebec, has been finished at a cost of about $1,000,000.

The new works comprise more than eighteen separate fireproof buildings of steel and cement, and cover forty-five acres of ground, reached by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont, New York Central and Delaware & Hudson railroads. It is close by the Chambly Canal, and connection with this important water-way is made by an electrically operated railroad.

Referring to the illustration, the buildings are named in order as follows:

AT THE RIGHT, FROM FRONT TO REAR:

Office Building—(2 stories)....	50 x 60	feet
Iron Storage—(1 story).....	60 x 200	"
Foundry—		
Cupola Wing—(2 stories)...	40 x 70	"
Core Room—(1 story).....	34 x 60	"
Main Building—(1 story)....	100 x 400	"
Grinding and Rumbling—(1 story)	75 x 200	"
Pattern Storage—(1 story).....	60 x 60	"
Wrought Iron and Steel Storage —(1 story)	40 x 150	"
Forge Shop—(1 story).....	60 x 150	"
Machinery Building—(4 stories)	60 x 600	"
Japanning Building—(2 stories).	60 x 150	"
Shipping Building—(1 story)..	80 x 300	"

IN CENTER OF BUILDING GROUP:

The Power House—(1 story)..	156 x 180	feet
Lumber Dry Kiln in front of Power House—(1 story)...	42 x 52	"
Oil Storage in rear of Power House—(1 story)	60 x 60	"

AT LEFT OF POWER HOUSE:

Log Cross-cutting, Barking and Boiling—(1 story).....	75 x 75	"
Veneer Cutting and Trimming —(1 story).....	75 x 150	"
Veneer Drying—(1 story).....	40 x 75	"
Veneer Storage—(1 story).....	75 x 100	"

AT THE LEFT, FROM FRONT TO REAR:

Dry Lumber Storage—(1 story)	60 x 100	"
Lumber Receiving—(1 story)..	25 x 100	"
Cabinet Factory—(4 stories)...	60 x 750	"

Total floor area exceeds 12 acres.

An idea of the magnitude of this plant may be formed from the fact that more than five miles of railway track have been laid on the premises and that upward of 2,500 carloads of material were used. Nine million bricks and 100,000 barrels of cement were required in the process of construction.

The products of this immense plant consist solely of Singer Sewing Machines, sold directly to Canadian users through one hundred or more Singer stores scattered all over the Dominion.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

is not only a strictly Canadian product but ranks among

THE LARGEST OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES.

THE SINGER ALMANAC

FOR 1910

Astronomical Calculations by Berlin H. Wright, De Land, Florida.

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1910 corresponds to the following eras:

The year 1328 (nearly) of the Mahometan era, beginning January 13.
The year A. M. 8019 of the Greek Church, beginning January 14 (O. S.).
The year 4607 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning February 10.
The year 5670-71 (nearly) of the Jewish era, beginning at sunset October 3.
The year 2570 (nearly) of the Japanese era, beginning February 10.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	B	Dionysian Period	239
Epact (Moon's Age, Jan. 1)	19	Jewish Lunar Cycle	8
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	11	Mahometan Era, Year Begins January 13.	1328
Solar Cycle	15	Jewish Era, Year Begins October 3, at sunset.	5671
Roman Indiction	8		
Julian Period	6623		

ECLIPSES, 1910.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

I. Total of the Sun, May 9, invisible in the Dominion of Canada, visible in the Indian Ocean.

II. Total of the Moon, May 23-24, beginning on the evening of the 23d and visible in North, Central and South Americas except Alaska. Visible as follows:

Standard Time	Partial Eclipse Begins	Total Eclipse Begins	Middle of Eclipse	Total Eclipse Ends	Partial Eclipse Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Inter-Colonial	11 46 p.m.	1 9 a.m.	1 34 a.m.	1 59 a.m.	3 22 a.m.
Eastern	10 46 "	0 9 "	0 34 "	0 59 "	2 22 "
Central	9 46 "	11 9 p.m.	11 34 p.m.	11 59 p.m.	1 23 "
Mountain	8 46 "	10 9 "	10 34 "	10 59 "	0 22 "
Pacific	7 46 "	9 9 "	9 34 "	9 59 "	11 22 p.m.

Diagram, Eclipse II.

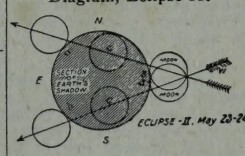


Fig I

Size of Eclipse = 13.2 digits, the Moon's diameter being taken as 12 digits. Hence 1.2 digits more than total as shown by the Fig.

III. Partial of the Sun, November 2, invisible in the Dominion of Canada, visible in N. E. Asia.

IV. Total of the Moon, November 16. Visible as follows:

Standard Time	Partial Eclipse Begins	Total Eclipse Begins	Middle of Eclipse	Total Eclipse Ends	Partial Eclipse Ends
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Inter-Colonial	6 44 p.m.	7 55 p.m.	8 21 p.m.	8 47 p.m.	9 58 p.m.
Eastern	5 44 "	6 55 "	7 21 "	7 47 "	8 58 "
Central	4 44 "	5 55 "	6 21 "	6 47 "	7 58 "
Mountain	Moon	4 55 "	5 21 "	5 47 "	6 58 "
Pacific	rises	with the	4 21 " Eclipse	4 47 " on.	5 58 " 4 58 "

Diagram, Eclipse IV.

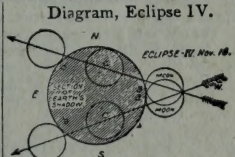


Fig I.

The figure shows the course of the Moon through the earth's shadow, 6000 miles, from West to East, the first contact of the Moon with the shadow taking place at *a*, the middle or greatest Eclipse at *c*, and the last contact or end at *b*.

Both eclipses, II and IV, are shown in each figure. The former, occurring at the descending and the latter at the ascending node, hence the differing directions through the shadow taken by the Moon.

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THE PLANETS.

MERCURY will be brightest:

(1) As a morning star, west of the Sun, rising about 1 h. 20 m. before the Sun, February 8-16 and October 6-14. He will be farthest west of the Sun February 19 (27°) and October 11 (18°).

(2) As an evening star, east of the Sun, setting about 1 h. 25 m. after the Sun, January 6-14, April 13-21 and December 22-30. He will be farthest east of the Sun January 10 (19°) and December 24 (20°).

On two other occasions Mercury will be at his greatest angular distance from the sun, but other conditions will be such as to render it difficult if not impossible to see him.

Look for a red "star" near the sunrise or sunset points of the horizon about an hour before sunrise or an hour after sunset, within the limits of the dates given, and you will be very apt to catch this elusive planet.

VENUS will be brightest as an evening star January 7, and as a morning star March 18-19. At the beginning of the year she will be an evening star, and so continue until February 12, after which she will be a morning star until November 26, and then an evening star until the end of the year. On February 12 she will pass between the Earth and Sun (inferior conjunction) and on November 26 she will be on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun (superior conjunction). This planet is very beautiful when at or near her greatest brilliancy, and at such time will cast a distinct shadow in the dark of the Moon. An added feature of interest is her phases, for, in the course of her orbit she presents all the phases of the Moon, and with a far greater difference in apparent size or diameter, as shown by the annexed figures:

EXPLANATION:

A.—Fifteen days before superior conjunction or November 11, 1910.

B.—At greatest elongation (angular distance) west of the Sun, April 23, 1910.

C.—When brightest as a morning star, March 18-19, 1910.

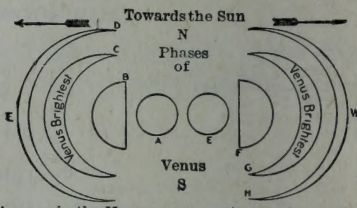
D.—Just after inferior conjunction February 17-28, 1910.

E.—Fifteen days after superior conjunction December 11, 1910.

F.—At greatest elongation east of the Sun July 7, 1911.

G.—When brightest as an evening star January 1-10, 1910.

H.—Just before inferior conjunction February 1, 1910.



All these phases may be seen by the aid of a small telescope or good field glass. The motion of Venus past the stars is so rapid that it is very interesting to follow her in her journeyings. As her orbit is within that of the earth she will more than make the circuit of the heavens in a year.

January 1, as an evening star in ♑ moving slowly eastward; stationary January 20 in eastern ♒; retrogrades, moving slowly west past the stars, until March 3, when she will be west of her place on January 1 and stationary again. Being at inferior conjunction February 12, she will not be visible for a few days before and after that date. As a morning star she will first be seen low in the east the last week in February, and will advance with increasing velocity past the stars until August 5; then her daily rate of motion will decrease until October 8, and then increase until December 20. As shown by the figure she will appear largest early in February, and steadily diminish in size throughout almost the entire year, until at the last she will be apparently only one thirty-sixth of her size in February.

On April 23 she will attain her greatest angular distance west of the Sun (46°), appearing as in B in the figure—a half-moon phase with the illuminated hemisphere towards the Sun. Throughout May, June and July, Venus and Saturn will be more or less close companions in the eastern morning sky. June 5 they will be only four minutes of arc, or one-eighth of the Moon's apparent diameter apart, Venus being the most northern. On the previous day (June 4) the Moon will pass south of and close to them, but too late in the morning to see them at the time of nearest approach. Both will be occulted by the Moon on this occasion. This grouping of these three bodies will take place near the boundary line between ♓ and ♈. By June 25 Venus will be only 5° below the Pleiades, and by July 6 about the same distance above (N.) of Aldebaran, the brightest star of the Hyades. On or about July 20 she will be close to the Great Crab Nebula in ♉, and between the tips of the Bull's horns, with the glorious Capella just above (N.), and the brilliant Orion nearly equally distant below her. From this time on she will rise later and later until the time of her superior conjunction, November 26, becoming invisible considerably before that date. About August 10, she will be nearest and just S. of Castor and Pollux in ♊ and on September 10, Regulus, in the handle of the Sickle in ♌ will be close to and S. of her. About the last we shall see of her as she becomes lost in morning twilight she will be about 5° above (N.) of Spica in ♍, with Mars just S. of her—a beautiful stellar combination in the twilight. When she is next visible she will be on the other (east) side of the Sun as an evening star, the last half of December, when she will be just above the Milk-maid's Dipper in ♐ (See Conjunctions, etc.), for various conjunctions with the Moon.

MARS will not be conspicuously bright at any time this year. He will be an evening star until September 27, and afterwards a morning star. At the beginning of the year he will be in eastern ♓ and close to ♄ having been in ☌ with the ringed planet December 31, 1909, when ♂ was only 3° N. of ♄. By March 10 he will have advanced to eastern ♈, just below the 7-stars, or Pleiades, and the last week of March he will pass just above the Hyades. April 20 he will be about midway Capella on the N. and the Belt of Orion on the S.; By June 1 in ♊ S. of Castor and Pollux, and August 1 close to and N. of Regulus in the Sickle in ♌. His conjunction with Spica Virginis and Venus, October 24, was alluded to under "Venus," when ♂ will be 3° N. of Spica and (October 22) less than 1° S. of ♀. At the close of the year he will be in ♏, close to and above (N.) of the red star Antares.

JUPITER will be brightest March 31, as an evening star. He will be an evening star from January 4 to October 19, and a morning star until January 4, and after October 19. At the beginning of the year he will be in ♍ and remain there until November, when he enters ♎, October 1, he will pass 3° N. of Spica, setting in the evening twilight. The superior planets, those exterior to the Earth, may be very properly called "All Night" stars at or close to the time of their opposition, or when they rise at sunset and set at sunrise. This will be approximately the case with ♃ until March 31. See Chart of Planets.

SATURN will be brightest October 27, being at that time an all night star. He may also be considered as an evening star until April 16 and after July 30, and as a morning star from April 16 to July 30. He is in eastern ♓ and will cross into ♈ and back again into ♓ at the close of the year. At no time will he be near any bright stars. His wonderful ring system will be best seen during the summer months.

URANUS will be brightest July 16 as an evening star, and then only faintly visible to the naked eye.

NEPTUNE will be brightest as an evening star January 8. Both Uranus and Neptune are too distant and faint to be objects of general interest.

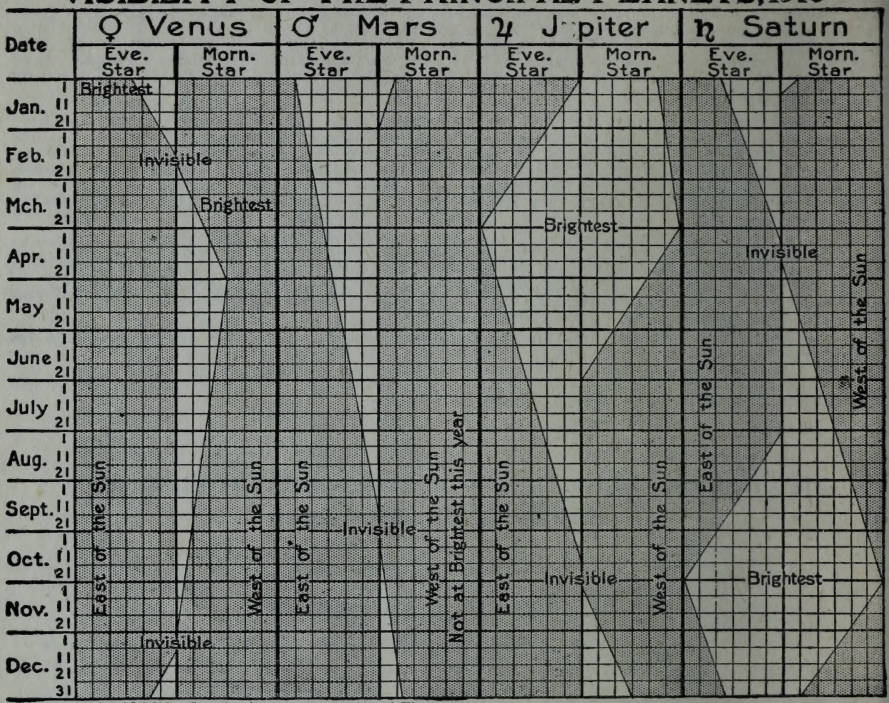
SITUATION OF THE PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS: ALSO MOON'S POSITION FOR THE YEAR.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.— ♈ Aries. ♉ Taurus. ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer. ♌ Leo. ♍ Virgo. ♎ Libra. ♏ Scorpio. ♐ Sagittarius. ♑ Capricornus. ♒ Aquarius. ♓ Pisces. The place indicated for the planets is for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Sundays of each month, in the order of the planets.

PLANET.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Venus (♀)	♐	♐	♐	♐	♒	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♌	♍
Mars (♂)	♓	♈	♈	♉	♊	♊	♋	♌	♌	♍	♎	♎
Jupiter (♃)	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♍	♎	♎
Saturn (♄)	♓	♓	♓	♓	♓ ♈	♈	♈	♈	♈	♓	♈ ♓	♓
Uranus (♅)	♐	.....	.....	.....	♐	.....	♐	.....	.....	♐	.....	.....
MOON (☽)												
☽ Apogee	4—31	28	28	24	21	18	15	12	9	7	3—30	27
☽ Perigee	17	12	12	10	8	5	3—30	24	21	19	16	15
☽ Highest	22	19	18	14	12	8	5	1—29	25	22	19	16
☽ Lowest	9	5	5	1—29	26	22	20	16	12	10	6	4—31
☊ Ascending Node	21	17	16	12	9	6	3—30	26	22	20	16	14
☋ Descending Node	8	4	3—30	26	23	20	17	13	9	6	2—30	27
☽ On Equator	2—16	12—26	12—25	8—22	6—19	2—15—29	12—26	9—23	5—19	2—14—30	13—26	10—23

NOTE.—The Moon will "run high" from "lowest" to "highest," and "run low" from "highest" to "lowest." The full Moon will be highest at Meridian passage December 16, and lowest June 22. She will begin to run lower March 21, and decrease in altitude until June 22, and then increase (run higher) until December 21, after which she will gradually get lower until June 22. This, because the full Moon must always be on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun, and hence, when the Sun is lowest in declination the Moon must be highest, and when the Sun is highest the Moon must be lowest—an extreme variation of $(23\frac{1}{2}° \times 2) + (5° \times 2) = 57°$, or twice the sum of the inclination of the orbits of both bodies to the plane of the Equator.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1910



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Explanatory Note.—The figure shows at a glance when all of the major planets are brightest, and whether east of the Sun (evening stars) or west of him and morning stars, at the time. It also shows the *relative duration* of *visibility* and brightness as to the superior planets, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. With Venus, the light-shaded portion simply is the approximate measure of *duration* and place of visibility and not of brilliancy, while of the others it (the light portion) shows *both* the duration and brilliancy. Thus, Jupiter will be brightest the last of March, and then will shine equally in the morning and evening; he will be dimmer, by half, at the beginning of the year and visible wholly after midnight. From April 1 he will decrease to invisibility the latter part of October and first of November; after the last of June he will only be seen in the evening east of the Sun, and after his period of invisibility he will reappear on the other (west) side of the Sun as a morning star, and as such increase in brilliancy the remainder of the year, and at the end of the year be visible for about 4 hours. It will be seen that Mars does not attain his maximum degree of brilliancy within the year, but will be brightest of the year at its beginning, when he will be mainly an evening star. Venus, being an inferior planet, between the Earth and Sun, can never be seen opposite the Sun, as in the case of the others on the chart, nor is she at her greatest brilliancy when farthest (in angular distance) from the Sun, as shown.

From this it will be seen that the light portions represent the comparative angular distance of the planets from the Sun. Then each of the 12 spaces will be one hour spaces of 15° each, when the day and night are equal, and more when the night is more than 12h. duration. Thus, on April 23, Venus will be at her point of greatest angular distance west of the Sun—46°, or about 3h. of time between the rising of the Sun and Venus. Again, Jupiter will be at opposition or 180° from the Sun March 31, or 90° on each side of the central line, and rising, therefore, at sunset, and he will set *with* the Sun, or rise *with* it October 19.

Of course, the chart can only show an *approximation* as to the boundaries of the light portion, as this must change with the latitude of the observer, and, to be exact, such boundaries would not be straight, and the scale is too small to admit of greater exactness. It will, however, prove a valuable aid to the average person who is not an astronomer, in understanding the movements of the planets, and definitely settling the question of what constitutes Evening and Morning Stars. In this connection, see "Planets Brightest," "Evening and Morning Stars," and the table of "Rising, Setting and Meridian Passage of the Planets."

Replies to any questions will be sent to all who enclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope, by Berlin H. Wright, De Land, Fla.

Morning Stars, West of Sun.

MERCURY, January 26 to April 5, May 25 to July 9, September 26 to November 12.
VENUS, from February 12 to November 26.
MARS, after September 27.
JUPITER, until January 4, and after October 13.
SATURN, from April 16 to July 30.
URANUS, from January 12 to April 15.
NEPTUNE, from July 12 to October 15.

Evening Stars, East of Sun.

MERCURY, until January 26, April 5 to May 25, July 19 to September 26, and November 12 to end of year.
VENUS, until February 12, and from November 26 to end of year.
MARS, until September 27.
JUPITER, January 4 to October 19.
SATURN, until April 16, and after July 30.
URANUS, until January 12, and after April 15.
NEPTUNE, until July 12, and after October 15.

HALLEY'S COMET AGAIN.

In the SINGER ALMANAC for 1909 attention was called to the prediction that this remarkable comet would reappear in October of that year. Now (February, 1909) much additional interest is manifested in this matter and additional data are at hand.

By some this is believed to have been the "Star of Bethlehem." Its reappearances since the 13th century seem to have been coincident with many disastrous events, which had tended to increase the superstitious belief in the malign influence of comets.

This comet should be an interesting celestial object well into 1910, rising at first before the Sun; on May 8 about 2 hours earlier. It will pass near Pollux in Gemini June 9, after its conjunction with the Sun, when it ought to be at its greatest brilliancy as an evening star, setting about 2 h. 30 m. after the Sun, or at about the close of evening twilight.

These predictions are those of celebrated astronomers, and are based on the movements of this comet at its most recent appearances, late in 1835 and early in 1759. It is not impossible that in its wanderings in space beyond the orbit of our outermost planet, Neptune, and even within the limits of our own system it may or will have passed sufficiently near some body as to have its course and period so changed as to render these predictions somewhat "off," although it is believed that all such contingencies have been taken into account. It is not believed that it will collide with any of the planets. It is possible, however, that considerable magnetic or electrical disturbance will result.

THE SEASONS.

		Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Winter begins	1909	Dec.	22	6	12 A.M.,	and lasts	89	0	32	
Spring "	1910	Mch.	21	6	54 A.M.,	" "	92	19	46	
Summer "	1910	June	22	2	40 A.M.,	" "	93	14	42	
Autumn "	1910	Sept.	23	5	22 P.M.,	" "	89	18	42	
Winter "	1910	Dec.	22	0	4 P.M.,		365	5	42	True Year.

HOW TO MAKE BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERY ON THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

Use the Singer two-thread embroidery attachment No. 35505 either for Singer Machine No. 15-30 or No. 27-4.

This attachment can be purchased at any Singer Store.

It carries two spools so that different effects can be produced by using different sizes, colors and qualities of thread, or of cord, arrasene, chenille, worsted or tinsel, also by changing the length of the stitch.

It is only necessary to follow the pattern previously stamped or otherwise marked on the material.

The movement of the arms of the attachment causes the two embroidery threads to cross each other in advance of each stitch, so that they are fastened to the fabric by the needle and shuttle threads.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS, OR CHURCH DAYS.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1	St. Barnabas	June	11
Septuagesima Sunday	"	23	St. John the Baptist	"	24
Conversion of St. Paul	"	25	Saints Peter and Paul	"	29
Sexagesima Sunday	"	30	St. James	July	25
Purification B. V. M.	Feb.	2	Transfiguration	Aug.	6
Quinquagesima Sunday	"	6	St. Bartholomew	"	24
Shrove Tuesday	"	8	St. Matthew	Sept.	21
Ash Wednesday (Lent begins)	"	9	Michaelmas (St. John and All Angels)	"	29
Quadragesima Sunday	"	13	St. Luke	Oct.	18
St. Valentine	"	14	Saints Simon and Jude	"	28
Mid-Lent Sunday	Mar.	6	Thanksgiving Day	Nov.	24
St. Patrick's Day	"	17	Advent Sunday	"	27
Palm Sunday	"	20	St. Andrew	"	30
Good Friday	"	25	St. Thomas	Dec.	21
Easter Sunday	"	27	Christmas Day	"	25
Low Sunday	Apr.	3	St. Stephen	"	26
St. George	"	23	St. John the Evangelist	"	27
St. Mark	"	25	Holy Innocents	"	28
Saints Philip and James	May	1			
Rogation Sunday	"	1			
Ascension (Holy) Thursday	"	5			
Whit Sunday (Pentecost)	May	15			
Trinity Sunday	"	22			
Corpus Christi	"	26			

EMBER DAYS.

Wed. Fri. and Sat.	after	1st Sun. in Lent	Feb. 16, 18 & 19
		Pentecost	May 18, 20 & 21
		September 14	Sept. 21, 23 & 24
		December 13	Dec. 14, 16 & 17

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR, YEAR 5670-71 A.M.

The year 5670 is the 8th of the 299th Cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month. No.	Name	Day.	Fasts and Feasts.	Gregorian Date.
5670	5	Sh'vat	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Tues., Jan. 11.
"	6	Adar	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Wed.-Thurs., Feb. 9-10
"	6	2d Adar	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Fri.-Sat., Mch. 11-12.
"	6	2d Adar	13	Fast of Esther	Thurs., Mch. 24.
"	6	2d Adar	14, 15	Purim	Fri.-Sat., Mch. 25-26.
"	7	Nissan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Sun., April 10.
"	7	Nissan	15	1st Day of Passover	Sun., April 24.
"	8	Ijar	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Mon.-Tues., May 9-10.
"	8	Ijar	18	Lag B'Omer	Fri., May 27.
				33d Day of Omer	
"	9	Sivan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Wed., June 8.
"	9	Sivan	6	1st day of Pentecost	Mon., June 13.
"	10	Tammuz	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Thurs.-Fri., July 7-8.
"	10	Tammuz	17	Fast of Tammuz	Sun., July 24.
"	11	Ab or Av.	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Sat., Aug. 6.
"	11	Ab or Av.	9	Fast of Av.	Sun., Aug. 14.
"	12	Ellul	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Sun.-Mon., Sept. 4-5.
5671	1	Tishri	1	1st Day of New Year	Thur., Oct. 4, or at sunset, Oct. 3.
"	1	Tishri	3	Fast of Gedaliah	Thurs., Oct. 6.
"	1	Tishri	10	Yom-Kippoor	Thurs., Oct. 13.
"	1	Tishri	15	1st Day of Tabernacles.	Tues., Oct. 18.
"	1	Tishri	21	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Mon., Oct. 24.
"	1	Tishri	22	Sh'mini-Atseres	Tues., Oct. 25.
"	1	Tishri	23	Simchas Torah	Wed., Oct. 26.
"	2	Chesvan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Wed.-Thurs., Nov. 2-3.
"	3	Kislev	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Fri., Dec. 2.
"	3	Kislev	25	1st Day of Chanukah	Mon. Dec. 26.
"	4	Tebet	1	Rosh-Chodesh	Sat.-Sun., Dec. 31-Jan. 1, 1911.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

The year 1328 is the 8th of the 44th Cycle of 30 years, and has 354 days.

Year.	No.	Name Month.	Begins.	Lasts Days.
1328	1.	Muharrem	January 13	30
"	2.	Saphar	February 12	29
"	3.	Rabia I	March 13	30
"	4.	Rabia II	April 12	29
"	5.	Jomhadi I	May 11	30
"	6.	Jomhadi II	June 10	29
"	7.	Rajab	July 9	30
"	8.	Shaban	August 8	29
"	9.	Ramadan*	September 6	30
"	10.	Schawall	October 6	29
"	11.	Dulkaeda	November 4	30
"	12.	Dulheggia	December 4	29
1329	1.	Muharrem	January 2 (1911)	30

* Fasting. † Feast of Bairam.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC (CANADA), 1910.

Eastern (75th Meridian) Standard Time. **Black Type**=P.M.

DAY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	10 28	11 02	9 19	9 52	10 10	11 45	**Ev. 15**	**2 22**	**4 32**	**5 00**	**5 44**	**5 46**
2	11 20	11 49	9 57	10 44	11 08	**Ev. 53**	**1 23**	**3 35**	**5 23**	**5 41**	**6 19**	**6 17**
3	**Ev. 11**	**Ev. 43**	10 40	11 45	**Ev. 19**	**1 59**	**2 34**	**4 40**	**6 07**	**6 16**	**6 48**	**6 47**
4	**1 00**	**1 36**	11 34	**Ev. 59**	**1 30**	**3 05**	**3 44**	**5 37**	**6 49**	**6 53**	**7 18**	**7 21**
5	**1 47**	**2 30**	**Ev. 36**	**2 12**	**2 38**	**4 05**	**4 46**	**6 29**	**7 28**	**7 25**	**7 50**	**7 57**
6	**2 26**	**3 22**	**1 44**	**3 14**	**3 39**	**5 04**	**5 46**	**7 15**	**8 06**	**7 57**	**8 25**	**8 39**
7	**3 12**	**4 10**	**2 49**	**4 09**	**4 33**	**5 58**	**6 40**	**8 00**	**8 43**	**8 29**	**9 05**	**9 25**
8	**3 54**	**4 56**	**3 44**	**5 00**	**5 24**	**6 53**	**7 33**	**8 44**	**9 18**	**9 05**	**9 55**	**10 17**
9	**4 34**	**5 40**	**4 36**	**5 46**	**6 14**	**7 47**	**8 24**	**9 24**	**9 54**	**9 45**	**10 51**	**11 18**
10	**5 15**	**6 22**	**5 21**	**6 32**	**7 04**	**8 42**	**9 14**	**10 05**	**10 35**	**10 33**	**11 54**	Morn
11	**5 56**	**7 07**	**6 07**	**7 17**	**7 55**	**9 38**	**10 03**	**10 49**	**11 23**	**11 19**	Morn	**0 21**
12	**6 37**	**7 50**	**6 50**	**8 04**	**8 49**	**10 35**	**10 53**	**11 33**	Morn	Morn	**1 00**	**1 27**
13	**7 19**	**8 35**	**7 34**	**8 54**	**9 48**	**11 34**	**11 41**	Morn	**0 17**	**0 34**	**2 05**	**2 29**
14	**8 04**	**9 22**	**8 18**	**9 53**	**10 54**	Morn	Morn	**0 20**	**1 18**	**1 39**	**3 00**	**3 29**
15	**8 52**	**10 13**	**9 05**	**11 03**	Morn	**0 31**	**0 31**	**1 13**	**2 19**	**2 39**	**3 54**	**4 27**
16	**9 41**	**11 16**	**9 59**	Morn	**0 05**	**1 25**	**1 20**	**2 08**	**3 15**	**3 35**	**4 45**	**5 21**
17	**10 37**	Morn	**10 05**	**0 24**	**1 14**	**2 14**	**2 08**	**2 58**	**4 05**	**4 24**	**5 36**	**6 16**
18	**11 39**	**0 36**	Morn	**1 45**	**2 14**	**3 00**	**2 54**	**3 48**	**4 54**	**5 12**	**6 27**	**7 10**
19	Morn	**2 01**	**0 32**	**2 53**	**3 04**	**3 42**	**3 38**	**4 34**	**5 39**	**5 59**	**7 19**	**8 07**
20	**0 51**	**3 16**	**1 59**	**3 44**	**3 47**	**4 20**	**4 21**	**5 19**	**6 24**	**6 45**	**8 16**	**9 05**
21	**2 06**	**4 17**	**3 11**	**4 25**	**4 25**	**4 54**	**4 55**	**6 04**	**7 07**	**7 34**	**9 17**	**10 06**
22	**3 16**	**5 09**	**4 07**	**5 03**	**5 00**	**5 30**	**5 44**	**6 45**	**7 52**	**8 25**	**10 26**	**11 07**
23	**4 19**	**5 52**	**4 52**	**5 36**	**5 34**	**6 05**	**6 24**	**7 32**	**8 39**	**9 23**	**11 36**	**Ev. 08**
24	**5 14**	**6 32**	**5 31**	**6 05**	**6 04**	**6 42**	**7 04**	**8 12**	**9 30**	**10 33**	**Ev. 44**	**1 04**
25	**6 04**	**7 09**	**6 07**	**6 37**	**6 34**	**7 20**	**7 45**	**8 55**	**10 31**	**11 52**	**1 44**	**1 57**
26	**6 51**	**7 44**	**6 39**	**7 04**	**7 05**	**7 59**	**8 29**	**9 44**	**11 46**	**1 06**	**2 37**	**2 44**
27	**7 34**	**8 17**	**7 09**	**7 25**	**7 39**	**8 42**	**9 13**	**10 36**	**1 10**	**2 12**	**3 21**	**3 28**
28	**8 16**	**8 47**	**7 37**	**8 02**	**8 16**	**9 29**	**10 00**	**11 39**	**2 25**	**3 07**	**4 01**	**4 08**
29	**8 58**		**8 05**	**8 39**	**9 00**	**10 19**	**10 52**	**1 00**	**3 25**	**3 53**	**4 39**	**4 44**
30	**9 37**		**8 32**	**9 20**	**9 47**	**11 14**	**11 52**	**2 24**	**4 17**	**4 33**	**5 03**	**5 19**
31	**10 19**		**9 10**		**10 43**		**1 02**	**3 34**		**5 10**		**5 52**

QUEBEC TIDE TABLES.

TIDAL DIFFERENCES for the St. Lawrence.

The following differences, when applied to the Quebec Tide Tables, give the time of the first H. W. following the Upper Meridian transit of the Moon, and the height or rise of the Spring and Neap Tides at the places named in Eastern Standard Time (75th Meridian). From U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey.

LOCALITY.	Differences to be applied to Quebec Tables. For H. W.	RISE OF TIDE. Springs.	Neaps.
	H. M.	Feet.	Feet.
Three Rivers..	Add 4 45	1	..
Champlain.....	" 4 12	3	2
Batiscan.....	" 3 41	3½	2
Cape Roche...	" 2 44	6	4
Grondines.....	" 2 20	9	6
Point Platon...	" 1 41	14½	9½
Ste. Croix.....	" 1 31	15	10
St. Augustin...	" 0 50	16½	11
St. Nicholas...	" 0 35	17	11½
QUEBEC	" 0 00	18	12½
St. Laurent.....	Subt. 0 16	17½	14½
Berthier	" 0 40	17½	14
Grosse Isle.....	" 0 57	19	13
Beaujeu Channel...	" 0 55	18½	13
L'Islet	" 1 15	18	13
Coudres Is'd...	" 2 16	17½	13
Murray Bay....	" 2 52	17	12
Chicoutimi, at head of Saguenay....	" 3 31	12	8

How to obtain the other tides of the 24 hours see example annexed.

To obtain the other tides add one-fourth of the daily difference, which will give a close approximation to the truth.

Example:

High Water Quebec May 4 = 1:30 p.m.
add = 6: 7 (daily diff. 24:28 ÷ 4)
∴ Low Water = 7:37 p.m.
add = 6: 7
13:44
subtract 12
∴ High Water = 1:44 a.m. of May 5
add = 6: 7
∴ Low Water = 7:51 a.m. of May 5

The direction and force of the wind will often affect the movement of the tides to such an extent as to throw these figures considerably wrong. Apply the corrections in the annexed table to these results, or corresponding ones for other dates, to obtain the tides at any of the places there named.

NOTE.—The tides and currents on the Lower St. Lawrence, below the Traverse, are referred to FATHER POINT, as well as the tides in Chaleurs Bay. These tables and information can be had on application to the Marine Department, Ottawa.

HIGH WATER FOR HALIFAX (NAVY YARD), NOVA SCOTIA, 1910.

Inter-Colonial (60th Meridian) Standard Time. **Black Type**=P.M.

DAY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	11 45	**Ev. 34**	11 15	**Ev. 10**	**Ev. 44**	2 20	2 50	4 24	6 20	7 01	8 00	8 12
2	**Ev. 34**	1 20	11 52	1 05	1 44	3 20	3 45	5 26	7 10	7 43	8 32	8 45
3	1 24	2 18	**Ev. 36**	2 08	2 48	4 18	4 43	6 25	7 58	8 18	9 05	9 18
4	2 20	3 25	1 30	3 18	3 54	5 14	5 42	7 20	8 38	8 54	9 35	9 53
5	3 22	4 36	2 40	4 27	4 52	6 10	6 38	8 10	9 17	9 28	10 10	10 32
6	4 28	5 42	3 54	5 30	5 45	7 00	7 30	8 55	9 53	10 02	10 48	11 14
7	5 25	6 35	5 05	6 20	6 38	7 50	8 22	9 37	10 30	10 35	11 32	Morn
8	6 18	7 22	6 04	7 10	7 25	8 40	9 10	10 20	11 04	11 10	Morn	0 02
9	7 04	8 06	6 55	7 55	8 14	9 27	9 57	11 00	11 42	11 55	0 22	0 55
10	7 47	8 52	7 40	8 40	9 00	10 15	10 45	11 40	Morn	Morn	1 20	1 50
11	8 30	9 35	8 25	9 24	9 47	11 08	11 30	Morn	0 26	0 47	2 23	2 48
12	9 12	10 17	9 10	10 10	10 35	Morn	Morn	0 23	1 18	1 49	3 26	3 46
13	9 54	11 00	9 50	10 56	11 26	0 00	0 18	1 10	2 23	2 59	4 24	4 42
14	10 40	11 46	10 35	11 45	Morn	0 52	1 10	2 05	3 36	4 05	5 19	5 38
15	11 25	Morn	11 20	Morn	0 20	1 55	2 05	3 12	4 44	5 03	6 10	6 32
16	Morn	0 35	Morn	0 43	1 25	3 00	3 05	4 20	5 42	5 55	6 58	7 23
17	0 11	1 28	0 10	1 46	2 35	4 05	4 10	5 25	6 30	6 43	7 46	8 13
18	1 02	2 30	1 05	3 05	3 48	5 05	5 10	6 18	7 16	7 28	8 33	9 03
19	1 57	3 37	2 05	4 20	4 55	5 58	6 05	7 05	8 00	8 12	9 20	9 52
20	2 55	4 47	3 22	5 25	5 50	6 40	6 52	7 50	8 42	8 56	10 09	10 42
21	3 58	5 54	4 35	6 20	6 35	7 20	7 34	8 28	9 24	9 43	11 00	11 34
22	5 00	6 48	5 45	7 04	7 12	7 56	8 14	9 10	10 07	10 28	11 55	**Ev.30**
23	6 00	7 36	6 40	7 40	7 48	8 35	8 55	9 52	10 52	11 18	**Ev. 51**	1 28
24	7 00	8 20	7 22	8 14	8 20	9 14	9 35	10 34	11 40	**Ev. 12**	2 04	2 35
25	7 45	8 55	8 00	8 45	8 54	9 54	10 16	11 18	**Ev. 32**	1 15	3 24	3 43
26	8 30	9 34	8 37	9 15	9 28	10 36	11 00	**Ev. 04**	1 33	2 31	4 30	4 53
27	9 15	10 06	9 10	9 50	10 08	11 20	11 45	0 55	2 47	3 55	5 33	5 52
28	9 54	10 40	9 40	10 25	10 50	**Ev. 07**	**Ev. 34**	1 53	4 04	5 00	6 22	6 40
29	10 34		10 12	11 05	11 36	1 00	1 24	3 00	5 14	5 58	7 04	7 20
30	11 15		10 45	11 50	**Ev. 28**	1 50	2 18	4 12	6 13	6 45	7 40	7 57
31	11 50		11 24		1 24		3 20	5 20		7 24		8 27

HALIFAX TIDE TABLES.

TIDAL DIFFERENCES for the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia.

LOCALITY.	Correction to Halifax Tables.	RISE OF TIDE.	
		Springs.	Neaps.
	H. M.	Feet.	Feet.
Cape Sable, Clarke Har.	Add 1 17	11	9
Shelburne	" 0 22	7	5½
Liverpool Bay	" 0 06	8	5
Lunenburg	" 0 08	7	6
Mahone Bay	Subt. 0 01	7½	6½
St. Margaret Bay	" 0 00	7	6
HALIFAX HARBOUR	" 0 00	6	5
Sable Island, N. Side	" 0 33	4	..
Sable Island, S. Side	" 1 33	4	..
Jeddore Harbour	" 0 06	6½	5
Sheet Harbour	Add 0 13	6½	4½
Liscomb Harbour	" 0 05	6½	4½
Country Harbour	Subt. 0 16	6½	5½
Canso Harbour	" 0 11	6½	4½
Guysborough	Add 0 23	6½	4½
Arichat	" 0 11	5	4
St. Peter Bay	Subt. 0 30	6	4
Louisburg Harbour	" 0 03	5	4
C. Race, Trepassey	" 0 20	6½	5

These differences, when applied to the Halifax Tide Tables, give the time of High Water at the places named in Atlantic Standard Time (60th Meridian). From U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey.

To obtain the other tides of the 24 hours add one-fourth of the daily difference, which will give a close approximation to the truth.

Example:

January 17th H. W. Halifax in table above 0:11 a.m.
add 6:13 (daily diff. 24:51 ÷ 4)

6:24 a.m. = L. W.
add 6:13

12:37 a.m. = H. W.
add 6:13

18:40
subtract 12:00

6:40 = p.m. = L. W.

If the tides at any of the 18 places named in the annexed table be desired, as Cape Sable, add 1 h. 17 m. to these figures, or for St. Peter's Bay subtract 30 m. from the above results.

HIGH WATER FOR ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1910.

Inter-colonial (60th Meridian) Standard Time. **Black Type**=P.M.

DAY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	10 31	11 06	9 56	10 18	10 50	1 25	1 53	3 35	5 29	6 11	7 04	7 14
2	11 14	11 45	10 20	10 55	12 00	2 40	2 59	4 39	6 18	6 50	7 33	7 40
3	Ev. 2	Ev. 28	10 49	11 58	2 00	3 40	3 59	5 35	7 03	7 26	8 00	8 07
4	1 04	2 11	11 22	2 50	3 35	4 32	4 35	6 26	7 42	7 56	8 22	8 34
5	2 30	4 10	Ev. 25	4 22	4 29	5 20	5 47	7 15	8 18	8 25	8 45	9 04
6	3 48	5 24	3 30	5 12	5 12	6 06	6 36	7 57	8 48	8 48	9 10	9 40
7	4 51	6 12	5 02	5 52	5 52	6 50	7 23	8 38	9 19	9 10	9 41	10 25
8	5 41	6 50	5 48	6 30	6 32	7 36	8 08	9 15	9 45	9 30	10 25	11 22
9	6 23	7 25	6 26	7 06	7 13	8 25	8 53	9 51	10 10	9 59	11 26	Morn
10	7 01	8 00	7 01	7 40	7 53	9 10	9 38	10 25	10 35	10 33	Morn	0 38
11	7 38	8 35	7 35	8 17	8 36	9 55	10 22	11 00	11 05	11 34	1 19	2 00
12	8 13	9 10	8 10	8 56	9 20	10 45	11 06	11 34	Morn	Morn	3 03	3 08
13	8 49	9 48	8 45	9 40	10 10	11 40	11 51	Morn	0 01	2 29	4 03	4 05
14	9 28	10 28	9 20	10 26	11 02	Morn	Morn	0 18	3 16	4 05	4 48	4 55
15	10 10	11 12	10 01	11 20	Morn	0 43	0 49	1 50	4 46	4 52	5 29	5 44
16	10 53	Morn	10 47	Morn	0 06	1 56	2 03	3 46	5 30	5 30	6 08	6 30
17	11 45	0 09	11 41	0 27	1 22	3 14	3 18	5 09	6 06	6 06	6 49	7 15
18	Morn	1 17	Morn	1 52	2 45	4 17	4 29	5 55	6 38	6 40	7 30	8 01
19	0 45	2 37	0 49	3 20	4 02	5 08	5 25	6 32	7 12	7 15	8 13	8 45
20	1 54	3 54	2 13	4 33	5 00	5 50	6 09	7 06	7 46	7 50	8 58	9 32
21	3 06	5 00	3 28	5 30	5 44	6 28	6 49	7 39	8 20	8 30	9 45	10 21
22	4 13	5 55	4 50	6 11	6 20	7 02	7 24	8 13	8 54	9 12	10 36	11 12
23	5 10	6 44	5 45	6 48	6 52	7 35	7 59	8 47	9 34	10 00	11 35	Ev. 11
24	6 02	7 22	6 30	7 18	7 22	8 08	8 33	9 24	10 20	10 50	Ev. 50	1 20
25	6 50	8 00	7 08	7 47	7 49	8 43	9 10	10 01	11 11	11 57	2 15	2 47
26	7 34	8 33	7 42	8 13	8 17	9 20	9 49	10 45	Ev. 17	1 18	3 38	4 02
27	8 13	9 03	8 11	8 36	8 48	10 05	10 30	11 37	1 40	2 49	4 43	5 05
28	8 52	9 30	8 38	9 00	9 21	10 50	11 15	Ev. 42	3 06	4 08	5 32	5 52
29	9 28		9 01	9 28	10 02	11 45	Ev. 11	2 00	4 22	5 10	6 11	6 30
30	10 00		9 23	10 04	10 53	Ev. 48	1 15	3 19	5 22	5 55	6 45	7 01
31	10 32		9 48		Ev. 01		2 25	4 30		6 31		7 31

ST. JOHNS TIDE TABLES.

TIDAL DIFFERENCES for the Bay of Fundy.

LOCALITY. (In lower part of the Bay.)	Correction to St. Johns Tables. For H. W.		RISE OF TIDE. Springs.	Neaps.
	H. M.		Feet.	Feet.
Yarmouth	Subt. 1 05		16	13
Grand Pas'ge	" 0 31		21	17
Weymouth	" 0 26		24	20
Digby Pier	" 0 18		27½	23
Campobello	Add 0 02		23½	20
Eastport	" 0 00		21½	18½
St. Andrews	" 0 13		25	21½
Machial Seal Island	Subt. 0 08		18	14½
SealCove,G'dManan	" 0 22	See note.	20	15
Grand Harbour	" 0 10		21	17½
Fish Head	" 0 03		22½	18½
Lepreau Bay	" 0 01		24½	21
ST. JOHNS	" 0 00		27	23
Quaco	Add 0 12		30	25
Folly Point	" 0 24		45	38
Moncton	" 0 46		..	..
Sackville	" 0 30		45½	38
Noel Bay	" 1 14		50½	43½
Windsor	" 1 08		..	..
Horton Bluff	" 1 05		48	40
Parrsborough Pier	" 0 53		43	37½
Port George	Subt. 0 07		32	28

These differences, when applied to the St. Johns Tide Tables, give the time of High at the places named in Standard Time for the 60th Meridian. From U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey.

NOTE.—The time of the other tides of the 24 hours may be obtained by adding one-fourth of the daily difference. This difference is very variable: Nov. 1 it is 24:09 and July 15, 26:14.

Example:

January 19, H. W. St. Johns in table above
0:45 a.m.
add 6:17 (daily diff. 25:09 ÷ 4)

7:02 a.m. = L. W.
add 6:17

13:19
subtract 12: 0

1:19 p.m. = H. W.
add 6:17

7:36 p.m. = L. W.

If the tides at Yarmouth are desired subtract 1 h. 5 m. from these figures, or for Moncton add 46 m., etc.

THE CALENDAR PAGES.

All the calculations in THE SINGER ALMANAC are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The Sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the Moon no correction is needed, as in the Sun, for "parallax and refraction"; with her they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the Moon's center on a true horizon, such as the ocean or a large plain affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American Zones indicated by the headings of the divisions.

The signs used are as follows: ☌, conjunction or near approach; ☍, opposition or 180° from the Sun; □, quadrature or 90° from the Sun; ☉, Sun; ⊕, Earth; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, Ascending Node; ☋, Descending Node; ☽, Moon generally.

The Zodiacal Signs, here given, appear on the calendar pages with the period during which they are in control: January, Aquarius, the Water Bearer; February, Pisces, the Fishes; March, Aries, the Ram; April, Taurus, the Bull; May, Gemini, the Twins; June, Cancer, the Crab; July, Leo, the Lion; August, Virgo, the Virgin; September, Libra, the Scales; October, Scorpio, the Scorpion; November, Sagittarius, the Archer; December, Capricorn, the Sea Goat.

CARE OF YOUR SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing machines occasionally need careful personal attention.

If the machine works hard or squeaks, then you may be sure it needs a thorough cleaning.

Remove the needle and shuttle and give every joint and bearing in the machine a generous bath of kerosene.

With the needle and shuttle still out, turn the wheels briskly to allow the kerosene to penetrate every part of the machine, and loosen and clean out all old oil and grime.

After the wheels have been turned for a minute or so, wipe away all visible oil, grease and dirt. Cotton rags are the best for wiping away the oil, for they absorb the grease readily. It is necessary that every drop of oil be removed.

Now oil the parts with *Singer* oil and run the machine again for a few minutes before inserting the needle and shuttle.

You will find after this treatment that your machine is in perfect temper and a delight to work with, so smoothly and easily will it run.

The following letter is from a lady in Washington, D. C., and explains itself:

"I applied at the F street store for your Almanac for 1909, but they were entirely out of them. Will you please send me one? I find so much good reading in them that I miss this year's very much.

"I have been using a high arm Singer for more than twelve years. I paid $65 for it, and it certainly has been worth every bit of it to me. In all that time I can honestly say I have not broken more than one dozen needles. It has been shipped to the South and back again, and stood in storage one year. I filled it with oil before storing it, and to my surprise and delight, it ran as easily as if just oiled. I expected to find it rusted and gummed up. I often overhaul it myself; no doubt that, too, keeps it in good order, because I am so careful with it." (Name of writer sent on request.)

Memoranda for January

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FIRST MONTH — JANUARY, 1910—31 DAYS

January is named from Janus, an ancient Roman divinity, and was added to the Roman Calendar 713 B.C.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter.	3	9h 26m	8h 26m	7h 26m	6h 26m	5h 26m
New Moon ...	11	7h 51m	6h 51m	5h 51m	4h 51m	3h 51m
First Quarter.	18	6h 20m	5h 20m	4h 20m	3h 20m	2h 20m
Full Moon.....	25	7h 50m	6h 50m	5h 50m	4h 50m	3h 50m

AQUARIUS controls from Jan 21 to Feb. 19.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreàl and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat	**Circumcision**	7 28	4 39	10 42	3 32	7 46	4 21	10 39	♌ 24	7 59	4 09	10 43
B	Twilight Beg. 6:00 50° N.Lat. Ends 6:08	**2d Sunday after Christmas.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.10m.			**1**
2	**Sun**	⊕ nearest Sun **M.**	7 28	4 40	11 45	4 00	7 46	4 22	11 42	♍ 6	7 59	4 10	11 46
3	Mon	☌ 3° S. of Moon	7 28	4 42	morn	4 28	7 45	4 24	morn	♍ 18	7 58	4 12	morn
4	Tues	□☌☉, Western	7 28	4 43	0 47	4 56	7 45	4 25	0 46	♍ 29	7 58	4 13	0 52
5	Wed	(7) □ ♄ ☉, Eastern	7 28	4 44	1 49	5 23	7 45	4 26	1 49	♎ 11	7 58	4 14	1 54
6	Thur	**Epiphany**–12th day	7 28	4 45	2 53	5 50	7 45	4 27	2 54	♎ 23	7 58	4 15	3 02
7	Fri	♀ Brightest	7 28	4 46	3 58	6 16	7 44	4 28	4 00	♏ 5	7 57	4 16	4 09
8	Sat	♂♆☉& ♆ Brightest	7 27	4 47	5 07	6 42	7 44	4 29	5 10	♏ 18	7 56	4 18	5 20
B	Twilight Beg. 5:59 50° N.Lat. Ends 6:16	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.23m.			**2**
9	**Sun**	Whale in Mer. 7 E.	7 27	4 48	6 13	7 08	7 44	4 30	6 17	♐ 1	7 56	4 19	6 06
10	Mon	☿ Gr. El. E. of ☉–19°	7 27	4 49	7 15	7 32	7 44	4 32	7 19	♐ 14	7 55	4 20	7 30
11	Tues	(10) ☽ **Lowest** ◡	7 27	4 49	sets	7 58	7 44	4 33	sets	♐ 27	7 55	4 21	sets
12	Wed	(15) Meteors	7 27	4 50	5 57	8 20	7 43	4 34	5 51	♑ 11	7 54	4 22	5 52
13	Thur	♀ 8° N. of Moon	7 26	4 51	7 12	8 44	7 42	4 36	7 07	♑ 25	7 54	4 24	7 09
14	Fri	Meteor nights 4-17	7 26	4 53	8 30	9 06	7 41	4 38	8 26	♒ 9	7 53	4 26	8 29
15	Sat	7-stars Mer. 8E. **M.**	7 26	4 55	9 47	9 28	7 41	4 39	9 43	♒ 23	7 53	4 28	9 48
B	Twilight Beg. 5:57 50° N.Lat. Ends 6:23	**2d Sunday after Epiphany.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.38m.			**3**
16	**Sun**	Hare in Mer. 10 E.	7 25	4 57	11 02	9 49	7 40	4 40	11 00	♓ 7	7 52	4 30	10 05
17	Mon	♄ 2° N. of Moon	7 24	4 58	morn	10 09	7 39	4 42	morn	♓ 21	7 51	4 32	morn
18	Tues	(17) □♂☉, Eastern	7 24	4 59	0 16	10 29	7 39	4 43	0 15	♈ 5	7 50	4 33	0 21
19	Wed	(18) ♂ 4°N. of Moon	7 23	5 00	1 32	10 48	7 38	4 45	1 33	♈ 20	7 49	4 35	1 41
20	Thur	♀ Stationary	7 22	5 01	2 49	11 06	7 38	4 46	2 51	♉ 4	7 49	4 36	2 59
21	Fri	☌ in Mer. 9 E.	7 21	5 02	4 05	11 23	7 37	4 47	4 07	♉ 17	7 48	4 37	4 16
22	Sat	☽ **Highest** ◠	7 21	5 03	5 17	11 40	7 36	4 49	5 21	♊ 1	7 47	4 39	5 32
B	Twilight Beg. 5:51 50° N.Lat Ends 6:32	**Septuagesima Sunday.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.54m.			**4**
23	**Sun**	Belt of Orion Mer. 9 E.	7 20	5 04	6 22	11 56	7 35	4 50	6 26	♊ 15	7 46	4 40	6 37
24	Mon	Hyades in Mer. 8 E.	7 19	5 05	rises	12 11	7 35	4 52	rises	♊ 28	7 44	4 42	rises
25	Tues	**Conv. of St. Paul**	7 19	5 06	5 06	12 25	7 34	4 53	5 00	♋ 11	7 43	4 43	5 01
26	Wed	♂☿☉, Inferior	7 18	5 07	6 15	12 39	7 33	4 55	6 09	♋ 24	7 42	4 45	6 10
27	Thur	Capella in Mer. 9 E.	7 17	5 08	7 23	12 51	7 32	4 57	7 18	♌ 7	7 40	4 47	7 20
28	Fri	Rigel in Mer. 9 E.	7 17	5 10	8 28	13 03	7 30	4 58	8 25	♌ 19	7 39	4 49	8 29
29	Sat	Betelguese Mer. 9 E.	7 16	5 11	9 34	13 14	7 29	5 00	9 32	♍ 1	7 38	4 50	9 37
B	Twilight Beg. 5:45 50° N.Lat. Ends 6:41	**Sexagesima Sunday.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 9h.15m.			**5**
30	**Sun**	Auriga in Mer. 9 E.	7 15	5 12	10 34	13 24	7 28	5 01	10 32	♍ 13	7 37	4 52	10 37
31	Mon	☌ 3° S. of Moon	7 14	5 13	11 36	13 34	7 27	5 03	11 36	♍ 25	7 36	4 54	11 43

In the Calendar pages the full-faced or **black** type figures are P.M.; all others A.M.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS

The constant allusions in English literature, and especially in English fiction, to the old English customs having relation to the many holidays which formed the "Red-Letter" days of the medieval calendar, are apt at times to puzzle and bewilder the American reader. Some few of these anniversaries, it is true, are observed more or less generally on this side of the Atlantic, but even in England the majority are peculiar to certain localities.

January 6. Twelfth Day, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have been long connected.

February 2. Candlemas: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the Church during the year.

February 14. Old Candlemas: St. Valentine's Day.

March 25. Lady Day: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

June 24. Midsummer Day. Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

July 15. St. Swithin's Day. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

August 1. Lammas Day: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

September 29. Michaelmas: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

November 1. All-Hallowmas: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and oldtime festive rites.

November 2. All Souls' Day: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

December 11. Martinmas: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

December 28. Childermas. Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtained of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

ORIGIN OF COLORS

Crimson, Scarlet, Carmine and the Purple Lakes came from a small bug, known as the cochineal insect.

Sepia came from the cuttlefish. It was made from a gland in the animal, in which it secreted an inky fluid. The fish emits this fluid when pursued by an enemy, thus making the water opaque.

Black was made from burnt ivory.

Prussian blue was made from the blood of steers.

Various shades of yellow and brown come from Italian clay, principally found in the vicinity of Sienna and Umbria.

Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk.

India ink is manufactured by the Chinese, according to a secret formula from burnt camphor.

Chinese white is made from zinc.

Memoranda for February

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SECOND MONTH FEBRUARY, 1910—28 DAYS

February is named from Roman divinity *Februus* (Pluto), or *Februa* (Juno), and was added to Roman Calendar about 713 B. C.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter.	2	7h 27m	6h 27m	5h 27m	4h 27m	3h 27m
New Moon....	9	9h 13m	8h 13m	7h 13m	6h 13m	5h 13m
First Quarter.	16	2h 32m	1h 32m	0h 32m	11h 32m	10h 32m
Full Moon.....	23	11h 35m	10h 35m	9h 35m	8h 35m	7h 35m

♓ PISCES controls from Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues	♊ in Mer. 7 E.	7 13	5 14	morn	13 43	7 26	5 04	morn	♎ 7	7 34	4 56	morn
2	Wed	**Purification B.V.M.**	7 12	5 15	0 38	13 50	7 25	5 05	0 38	♎ 19	7 33	4 57	0 45
3	Thur	Belt of Orion Mer. 9 E.	7 11	5 16	1 43	13 58	7 24	5 06	1 44	♏ 1	7 32	4 58	1 52
4	Fri	Meteors 3-6	7 10	5 18	2 50	14 04	7 22	5 07	2 53	♏ 13	7 30	4 59	3 03
5	Sat	(4) ♀ in Perihelion	7 9	5 19	3 55	14 09	7 21	5 08	4 01	♏ 26	7 29	5 00	4 14
B	Twilight Beg. 5:35 / 50°N. Lat. Ends 6:52	**Quinquagesima Sunday**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 9h. 33m			**6**
6	**Sun**	♍ rises 10 E.	7 08	5 20	4 59	14 14	7 20	5 10	5 04	♐ 9	7 28	5 01	5 16
7	Mon	Sirius Mer. 9.30 E.	7 06	5 21	5 59	14 18	7 18	5 12	6 03	♐ 22	7 26	5 03	6 14
8	Tues	Shrove Tuesday	7 05	5 22	6 48	14 21	7 16	5 13	6 51	♑ 6	7 25	5 05	7 01
9	Wed	**Ash Wed.** Lent beg.	7 04	5 23	sets	14 23	7 15	5 15	sets	♑ 20	7 23	5 07	sets
10	Thur	♀ invisible	7 03	5 25	6 10	14 25	7 14	5 16	6 05	♒ 4	7 21	5 09	6 07
11	Fri	(13) ♄ 1° N. of Moon	7 02	5 26	7 31	14 25	7 13	5 17	7 27	♒ 19	7 19	5 10	7 30
12	Sat	♂ ♀ ☉ Inferior	7 01	5 28	8 48	14 25	7 11	5 19	8 46	♓ 3	7 17	5 12	8 51
B	Twilight Beg. 5:25 / 50°N. Lat. Ends 7:03	**Quadragesima Sunday**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 9h. 59m.			**7**
13	**Sun**	Böotes rises 10 E.	7 00	5 29	10 04	14 24	7 08	5 21	10 03	♓ 18	7 15	5 14	10 09
14	Mon	**St. Valentine**	6 59	5 30	11 21	14 23	7 07	5 22	11 21	♈ 2	7 13	5 16	11 28
15	Tues	♂ 3° N. of Moon	6 58	5 32	morn	14 20	7 06	5 23	morn	♈ 16	7 12	5 17	morn
16	Wed	**Ember Day**	6 57	5 33	0 40	14 17	7 05	5 25	0 42	♈ 30	7 10	5 19	0 51
17	Thur	(19) ☿ Gr. El. W. of ☉–27°	6 55	5 35	1 55	14 13	7 03	5 26	1 58	♉ 14	7 08	5 21	2 08
18	Fri	**Ember Day**	6 53	5 36	3 08	14 09	7 01	5 28	3 12	♉ 28	7 06	5 23	3 23
19	Sat	**Ember Day**	6 51	5 38	4 16	14 03	6 59	5 30	4 20	♊ 11	7 04	5 25	4 31
B	Twilight Beg. 5:10 / 50°N. Lat. Ends 7:17	**2d Sunday in Lent.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 10h. 23m.			**8**
20	**Sun**	(19) ☽ **Highest** ☊	6 49	5 39	5 15	13 57	6 58	5 32	5 19	♊ 24	7 03	5 26	5 30
21	Mon	(20) Shoot'g Stars **M.**	6 48	5 40	6 01	13 51	6 56	5 34	6 05	♋ 7	7 00	5 28	6 16
22	Tues	Egyptian ☓ Mer. 9 E.	6 47	5 42	6 40	13 43	6 54	5 35	6 42	♋ 20	6 58	5 30	6 51
23	Wed	Castor in Mer. 9 E.	6 46	5 43	rises	13 35	6 53	5 36	rises	♌ 3	6 56	5 32	rises
24	Thur	**St. Matthias**	6 44	5 44	6 14	13 27	6 51	5 38	6 10	♌ 15	6 54	5 34	6 13
25	Fri	Pollux in Mer. 9 E.	6 43	5 45	7 18	13 18	6 49	5 39	7 15	♌ 27	6 53	5 35	7 19
26	Sat	♃ 2° S of ☽	6 42	5 46	8 21	13 08	6 47	5 40	8 19	♍ 10	6 51	5 37	8 24
B	Twilight Beg. 4:55 / 50°N. Lat. Ends 7:22	**3d Sunday in Lent.**								Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 10h. 50m.			**9**
27	**Sun**	♏ rises 1 Mo.	6 41	5 47	9 23	12 57	6 46	5 42	9 22	♍ 21	6 49	5 39	9 28
28	Mon	Regulus Mer. 11.30 E.	6 39	5 48	10 27	12 47	6 45	5 43	10 27	♎ 3	6 47	5 41	10 34

NOTE.—The southing or meridian passage of all the constellations and bright stars to be seen in the Dominion is given in the wide column of each of the 12 months. To obtain the southing of any star or constellation for any other date than the one given, subtract an hour for each 15 days later, or add an hour for each 15 days earlier, or 2 hours per month. For Pacific Coast points corresponding to the three zones of latitude above add 6 minutes to moon's rising and setting, or add 2 minutes for each hour of longitude west of Washington.

ORIGIN OF VEGETABLES
Where Many of Those in Daily Usage Were First Grown

The potato, which was already cultivated in America when the continent was discovered, is spontaneous in Chile. It was introduced to Europe in 1580 and 1585 by the Spaniards, and almost at the same time by the English, who brought it from Virginia, where it had appeared about 1550.

The sweet potato and the Jerusalem artichoke are also supposed to come from America.

Salsify is found in a wild state in Greece, Dalmatia, Italy and Algeria. According to Olivier de Serres, it has been cultivated in the south of France since the sixteenth century.

Turnips and radishes came originally from central Europe. The beetroot and the beet, which have been greatly improved by cultivation, are considered as the same species by botanists. The beet, only the stalk of which is eaten, grows wild in the Mediterranean, Persia and Babylonia.

Garlic, onions, shalots and leeks have long been cultivated in almost all countries, and their origin is very uncertain. That of the scallion is better known. It grows spontaneously in Siberia. One finds chives in a wild state throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

The radish, greatly modified by cultivation, probably had its origin in the temperate zone, but from what wild species it is derived is not exactly known.

The lettuce appears to be derived from the endive, which is found wild in temperate and southern Europe, in the Canaries, Algeria, Abyssinia and temperate western Asia.

Wild succory is spontaneous throughout Europe, even in Sweden, in Asia Minor, Persia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan and Siberia. Cultivated succory is probably a form of endive which is thought to have had its origin in India.

Corn salad is found wild throughout Europe, Asia Minor and Japan.

Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times, is believed to be of European origin.

The artichoke is the cultivated form of the wild cardoon, indigenous to Madeira, the Canaries, Morocco, the south of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

Asparagus had its origin in Europe and temperate western Asia.

The origin of the egg plant is India, that of the broadbean is unknown, as also that of the lentil, the pea, chickpea and haricot. The last named appears to have come originally from America.

The carrot grows spontaneously throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, northern China, Abyssinia, northern Africa, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

Chervil comes from temperate western Asia, parsley from the south of Europe and Algeria, sorrel from Europe and northern Asia, the mountains of India and North America. Spinach is supposed to come from northern Asia.

For some twenty years past the crosnes has been used. This little tubercle with fine savory flesh, which has long been cultivated in China and Japan, is probably indigenous to eastern Asia.

The tomato comes from Peru, the cucumber from India, and the pumpkin from Guinea.—From *Revue Scientifique.*

Yellow soap and whiting, mixed to a thick paste with water, will stop a leak, it is said, as effectually as solder.

Memoranda for March

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THIRD MONTH — MARCH, 1910—31 DAYS

March was named from Mars, the god of war. It was the first month of the Roman year.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter.	4	3h 52m	2h 52m	1h 52m	0h 52m	11h 52m (3)
New Moon....	11	8h 12m	7h 12m	6h 12m	5h 12m	4h 12m
First Quarter.	17	11h 37m	10h 37m	9h 37m	8h 37m	7h 37m
Full Moon.....	25	4h 20m	3h 20m	2h 20m	1h 20m	0h 20m

♈ ARIES controls from March 20 to April 20.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tues	☊ in Mer. 8 E.	6 37	5 49	11 32	12 35	6 42	5 45	11 33	♎ 15	6 45	5 43	11 41
2	Wed	Meteors **M.**	6 35	5 51	morn	12 23	6 40	5 47	morn	♎ 27	6 43	5 44	morn
3	Thur	☿ Stationary	6 34	5 52	0 35	12 11	6 38	5 48	0 37	♏ 9	6 41	5 46	0 46
4	Fri	Canis maj. Mer. 8 E.	6 32	5 53	1 38	11 58	6 36	5 50	1 41	♏ 21	6 39	5 48	1 51
5	Sat	☽ **Lowest** ☾	6 30	5 55	2 45	11 45	6 33	5 52	2 49	♐ 4	6 37	5 49	3 00

B Twilight { Beg. 4:50 / Ends 7:28 — 50° N. Lat.

Mid-Lent Sunday.

Day's Length { 50° N. Lat. } 11h. 16m **10**

6	**Sun**	♎ rises 10 E.	6 28	5 57	3 45	11 31	6 31	5 54	3 49	♐ 16	6 35	5 51	4 00
7	Mon	♋ 4° N. of Moon	6 26	5 58	4 37	11 17	6 29	5 55	4 41	♐ 30	6 32	5 52	5 02
8	Tues	☿ 12° N. of ☽	6 24	5 59	5 23	11 02	6 27	5 57	5 26	♑ 14	6 30	5 54	5 36
9	Wed	♌ 3° N. of Moon	6 22	6 01	5 58	10 48	6 25	5 58	6 00	♑ 28	6 28	5 56	6 09
10	Thur	Naos Mer. 9 E.	6 20	6 02	6 27	10 32	6 24	6 00	6 29	♒ 12	6 26	5 57	6 35
11	Fri	(13) ☌♄ ☽, Occulta'n. **M.**	6 18	6 03	sets	10 17	6 22	6 01	sets	♒ 27	6 24	5 59	sets
12	Sat	(13) ♄ 1° N. of ☽	6 17	6 04	7 43	10 00	6 20	6 02	7 41	♓ 12	6 22	6 00	7 46

B Twilight { Beg. 4:35 / Ends 7:40 — 50° N. Lat.

5th Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length { 50° N. Lat. } 11h. 42m. **11**

13	**Sun**	(11) Meteors	6 15	6 05	9 03	9 45	6 18	6 03	9 02	♓ 27	6 20	6 02	9 08
14	Mon	Canis minor Mer. 8 E.	6 13	6 06	10 23	9 28	6 16	6 04	10 24	♈ 12	6 18	6 04	10 32
15	Tues	Leo(♌) in Mer. 10 E.	6 11	6 07	11 44	9 11	6 14	6 05	11 46	♈ 27	6 16	6 05	11 55
16	Wed	♂ 1° N. of ☽. Occultation	6 10	6 08	morn	8 54	6 12	6 07	morn	♉ 11	6 14	6 06	morn
17	Thur	**St. Patrick**	6 9	6 09	1 00	8 37	6 10	6 08	1 03	♉ 25	6 11	6 07	1 10
18	Fri	☽ **Highest** ♍	6 7	6 10	2 10	8 20	6 08	6 09	2 14	♊ 8	6 09	6 08	2 25
19	Sat	Praesepe(♋) Mer. 9 E.	6 5	6 11	3 13	8 02	6 06	6 11	3 17	♊ 21	6 07	6 10	3 28

B Twilight { Beg. 4:21 / Ends 8:04 — 50° N. Lat.

Palm Sunday.

Day's Length { 50° N. Lat. } 12h. 7m. **12**

20	**Sun**	Lit. Dip. Up. Mer. 4 Mo.	6 3	6 12	4 04	7 44	6 04	6 12	4 08	♋ 4	6 05	6 12	4 19
21	Mon	☉Ent. ♈ Spring beg.	6 1	6 13	4 44	7 26	6 02	6 14	4 47	♋ 17	6 03	6 14	4 57
22	Tues	(18) ☿ Gr. brilliancy	6 0	6 14	5 16	7 08	6 00	6 15	5 18	♋ 30	6 00	6 15	5 27
23	Wed	Big Dip. Up. Mer. 11 E.	5 58	6 15	5 40	6 50	5 58	6 16	5 41	♌ 12	5 58	6 17	5 49
24	Thur	Virgo(♍) rises 8 E.	5 56	6 16	6 01	6 31	5 56	6 18	6 01	♌ 24	5 56	6 19	6 07
25	Fri	**Good Friday**	5 55	6 18	rises	6 13	5 54	6 19	rises	♍ 6	5 53	6 21	rises
26	Sat	♃ 3° S. of Moon	5 53	6 19	7 14	5 54	5 52	6 21	7 13	♍ 18	5 52	6 23	7 19

B Twilight { Beg. 4:02 / Ends 8:17 — 50° N. Lat.

Easter Sunday.

Day's Length { 50° N. Lat. } 12h. 35m. **13**

27	**Sun**	Arcturus ris. 6.35 E.	5 52	6 20	8 17	5 36	5 50	6 22	8 17	♍ 30	5 49	6 24	8 24
28	Mon	Aries(♈) sets 8 E.	5 50	6 21	9 20	5 18	5 48	6 24	9 21	♎ 12	5 47	6 26	9 28
29	Tues	Mira sets 7.40 E.	5 49	6 23	10 24	4 59	5 46	6 25	10 26	♎ 24	5 44	6 28	10 35
30	Wed	(31) Meteors	5 47	6 24	11 31	4 41	5 44	6 26	11 34	♏ 5	5 42	6 29	11 43
31	Thur	♂♃☉&♃ Brightest **M.**	5 46	6 25	morn	4 22	5 42	6 28	morn	♏ 17	5 40	6 31	morn

USES AND ABUSES OF THE EGG

The possibilities of the egg are endless. It is common knowledge that it may be cooked in at least four hundred and nineteen different ways; but the egg has uses for many other purposes than nutritive. Several million eggs are used annually in photographic work, and also in such trades as book binding, leather working, and calico printing. From a medicinal standpoint, of course the egg is invaluable. The white is the very best remedy for burns, and the oil from the yolk is much used as a salve for cuts, bruises and scratches. A raw egg, if swallowed promptly, will loosen a fish-bone in the throat, and the whites of a couple of eggs will serve as an antidote to more than one deadly poison.

There is an old saying:

"An egg, an apple and a nut,
You can eat after any slut."

The idea is, of course, that the inside is always clean. But this does not always hold good with the egg, because the shell is porous and apt to absorb, in a degree, some proportion of the substance it comes in contact with. If an egg has kept close neighbor with an onion, for instance, the fact will be easily detected when the egg is eaten.

The boiling of an egg should not be the careless process that it often is. There are four reliable ways of boiling an egg to secure the best results:

Simmer the eggs in boiling water for three minutes, if small; for three and a half, if large.

Put the eggs into cold water over a brisk fire. When the water boils, the eggs are sufficiently cooked.

Put the eggs in boiling water and take them off the fire. Keep the pan covered. In six minutes the eggs will be ready.

Steam the eggs for four minutes in a potato steamer.

The second way is the best, because it makes the white more creamy, and it mixes better with the yolk when the cold egg-spoon is inserted.

The infallible test for a new-laid egg is so simple that the wonder is anybody is ever fooled. A perfectly fresh egg, if held up to the light, is always clear, free from all spots, and entirely filled with meat. As the age of the egg increases the contents of the shell shrink, so that if there is a discernible space, it is proof that the egg is of uncertain age. If an egg be dropped into a basin of water, if new-laid, it will drop to the bottom, but in proportion to its age, it will rise to the surface. If it floats on the surface, beware of it.

The Chinese are credited with a liking for eggs that are practically rotten, and they celebrate a spring festival in April, when the sun enters the fifteenth degree of Aries, when ancient eggs, painted and dyed, are consumed in large quantities. In China, the cock is sacred to the sun, and thus the egg may have come to symbolize the new spring birth of nature.

In the Cape Colony there is a trade in penguins' eggs, which, despite their fishy flavor, make very good eating, and keep good for a considerable length of time. In the West Indies, turtle eggs are eaten with much relish, although they suffer from the same defect of flavor. The color is the same as that of the farmyard egg, but the shell is soft, elastic and semi-transparent. The egg is round, too, instead of oval. Turtle eggs make good cakes and omelettes. The ostrich egg, which makes an appetizing omelette for ten hungry men, is the largest egg known.

Memoranda for April

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FOURTH MONTH — APRIL, 1910—30 DAYS

April was named from *aperire* (to open,) the season when buds open.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter.	2	8h 47m	7h 47m	6h 47m	5h 47m	4h 47m
New Moon ...	9	5h 25m	4h 25m	3h 25m	2h 25m	1h 25m
First Quarter.	16	10h 4m	9h 4m	8h 4m	7h 4m	6h 4m
Full Moon.....	24	9h 22m	8h 22m	7h 22m	6h 22m	5h 22m

TAURUS controls from April 20 to May 21.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow and fast	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P. M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	☽ **Lowest** ☾ **M.**	5 44	6 26	0 34	4 04	5 40	6 29	0 38	♏ 30	5 38	6 32	0 49
2	Sat	(1) Shooting Stars	5 42	6 27	1 35	3 46	5 38	6 31	1 39	♐ 12	5 36	6 34	1 50
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 3:42 Ends 8:27	**Low Sunday.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 13h. 02m.	**14**			
3	**Sun**	Regulus Mer. 9 E.	5 40	6 28	2 30	3 28	5 36	6 32	2 34	♐ 25	5 33	6 35	2 45
4	Mon	Arctures ris. 6.17 E.	5 38	6 29	3 16	3 10	5 35	6 34	3 20	♑ 8	5 32	6 36	3 31
5	Tue	♂ ☿ ☉ Superior **M.**	5 36	6 30	3 54	2 53	5 33	6 35	3 56	♑ 22	5 30	6 37	3 55
6	Wed	♀ 8° N. of Moon	5 35	6 31	4 26	2 35	5 31	6 36	4 28	♒ 6	5 27	6 38	4 37
7	Thur	Libra(♎) ris. 8 E.	5 33	6 32	4 54	2 18	5 29	6 38	4 54	♒ 21	5 25	6 39	5 01
8	Fri	No. Crown ris. 7 E.	5 31	6 33	5 16	2 01	5 27	6 39	5 15	♓ 6	5 23	6 40	5 21
9	Sat	(10) ♄ 1° N. of Moon	5 29	6 34	5 40	1 44	5 25	6 40	5 38	♓ 21	5 21	6 42	5 43
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 3:21 Ends 8:44	**2d Sunday after Easter.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 13h. 26m.	**15**			
10	**Sun**	Cassiopeia sets 9.30 E.	5 27	6 35	sets	1 28	5 22	6 42	sets	♈ 6	5 18	6 44	sets
11	Mon	☿ 2° N. of ♄	5 26	6 36	9 18	1 12	5 20	6 43	9 20	♈ 21	5 16	6 46	9 29
12	Tue	(14) ☽ **Highest** ♌ **M.**	5 24	6 37	10 40	0 56	5 18	6 45	10 43	♉ 6	5 14	6 47	10 53
13	Wed	♂ 28′ S. of ☽ **M.**	5 22	6 38	11 57	0 40	5 16	6 46	morn	♉ 20	5 12	6 49	morn
14	Thur	[and ♂ occulted by ☽	5 21	6 39	morn	0 25	5 14	6 48	0 01	♊ 4	5 10	6 51	0 11
15	Fri	□ ♁ ☉, Western	5 20	6 41	1 05	0 10	5 13	6 49	1 10	♊ 18	5 08	6 53	1 22
16	Sat	♂ ♄ ☉ and ♄ invisible	5 19	6 42	2 01	fast	5 12	6 50	2 05	♋ 1	5 06	6 55	2 16
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 3:00 Ends 8:59	**3d Sunday after Easter.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 13h. 53m.	**16**			
17	**Sun**	Aries (♈) sets 8 E.	5 17	6 43	2 45	0 20	5 10	6 51	2 49	♋ 14	5 04	6 57	3 00
18	Mon	Scorpio (♏) ris. 9 E.	5 15	6 44	3 18	0 34	5 08	6 53	3 20	♋ 27	5 02	6 58	3 29
19	Tue	Shooting Stars **M.**	5 13	6 45	3 47	0 47	5 06	6 54	3 49	♌ 9	4 59	6 59	3 58
20	Wed	[or Meteors-] 9-23 **M.**	5 11	6 46	4 07	1 01	5 04	6 56	4 08	♌ 21	4 57	7 01	4 16
21	Thur	♀ Gr. El. W. of ☉-46° **M.**	5 10	6 47	4 26	1 13	5 01	6 57	4 26	♍ 3	4 55	7 03	4 33
22	Fri	♃ 3° S. of ☽	5 08	6 48	4 44	1 26	4 59	6 58	4 42	♍ 15	4 53	7 05	4 47
23	Sat	**St. George**	5 07	6 49	5 01	1 38	4 57	7 00	4 58	♍ 27	4 51	7 06	5 01
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 2:40 Ends 9:18	**4th Sunday after Easter.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 14h. 19m.	**17**			
24	**Sun**	Big Dip. Up. Mer. 9 E	5 05	6 51	rises	1 49	4 56	7 01	rises	♎ 9	4 49	7 08	rises
25	Mon	**St. Mark**	5 04	6 52	8 17	2 00	4 54	7 02	8 19	♎ 21	4 47	7 09	8 28
26	Tue	Meteors **M.**	5 03	6 53	9 23	2 11	4 53	7 03	9 25	♏ 2	4 46	7 10	9 34
27	Wed	(29) ☽ **Lowest** ☾	5 01	6 54	10 27	2 21	4 51	7 03	10 31	♏ 14	4 44	7 12	10 42
28	Thur	Spica in Mer. 10.55E.	5 00	6 55	11 29	2 31	4 49	7 04	11 33	♏ 26	4 42	7 13	11 43
29	Fri	Orion sets 9 E.	4 58	6 56	morn	2 40	4 48	7 06	morn	♐ 9	4 41	7 14	morn
30	Sat	Sirius sets 9.20 E.	4 57	6 57	0 24	2 48	4 47	7 08	0 29	♐ 21	4 39	7 16	0 41

CARE OF LACES

Always iron lace on the right side first, and then on the wrong side to throw up the pattern.

When ironing laces, cover them with clean white tissue paper. This prevents the shiny look seen on washed laces.

When putting laces away, fold as little as possible. A good plan is to wind them round a card, as they do in drapers' shops.

Use cornflour instead of ordinary starch for stiffening laces. This makes them firm, and does not detract from the "lacey" appearance.

Laces and other delicate trifles should be placed in a muslin bag before being boiled. This prevents their getting lost and torn in the wash.

Lace on collars, handkerchiefs, etc., should always be mended before being washed. In these cases it is very true that "a stitch in time saves nine."

All laces, before being ironed, should be carefully pulled out, each point being attended to. The lace will look twice as well for this and will stay clean a much longer time.

THE INFLUENCE OF COLOR

The influence of color upon the complexion and general tone of the toilet is very striking. Blonds should avoid the lighter shades of blue, which are apt to give an ashy hue to the complexion. The darker shades of blue may be worn more recklessly by blonds than the lighter shades, because throwing out the complexion in high relief on an accommodating background, and the darker and more velvety the shades the finer the effect. Brunettes cannot wear blue becomingly, because this shade, when shadowed by a yellow skin, enters into a composition of green, and the tawniness of the complexion is increased. The florid brunette can risk the wearing of blue. Green is a dangerous color for brunettes, but adapted to the fair. A pale brunette can effectively wear red—it heightens the effect of a brunette beauty. It is stated by a reliable authority that "crimson should be charily indulged in by the brunette, but crimson may be worn with safety by the blond. Yellow is highly becoming to the pale brunette, and especially by gas-light." Yellow grows paler and softer in an artificial than in a natural light; it enters into the olive shade of the brune skin with a softening effect, giving it a rich, creamy tint that becomes beautiful in contrast with brilliant dark eyes and rich dark hair. The artists long ago discovered what milliners are slow to perceive, and that is that yellow clears everything.—*Curious Facts.*

THE ANCIENT HOUR

The earlier Egyptians divided the day and night each into twelve hours, a custom adopted by the Jews or Greeks, probably from the Babylonians. The day is said to have first been divided into hours from B. C. 293, when a sun-dial was erected in the temple of Quirinus, at Rome. Previous to the invention of the water clocks, B. C. 158, the time was called at Rome by public criers. In early England one expedient for measuring time was by wax candles, three inches burning an hour. The first perfect mechanical clock was not made until about A. D. 1250. Day began at sunrise among most of the northern nations, at sunset among the Athenians and Jews, and at midnight among the Romans, as with us.

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FIFTH MONTH **MAY, 1910—31 DAYS** May is from the Latin *Maius*, the growing month.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
Last Quarter.	2	9h 29m	8h 29m	7h 29m	6h 29m	5h 29m
New Moon....	9	1h 33m	0h 33m	11h 33m (8)	10h 33m (8)	9h 33m (8)
First Quarter.	15	10h 13m	9h 13m	8h 13m	7h 13m	6h 13m
Full Moon.....	24	1h 39m	0h 39m	11h 39m (23)	10h 39m (23)	9h 39m (23)
Last Quarter	31	6h 24m	5h 24m	4h 24m	3h 24m	2h 24m

II GEMINI
controls from May 21 to June 21.
ASTRONOMY
Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	Sun fast M. S.	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	Moon's place at 7 P.M. Fast. Time. C. D.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.
B	Twilight Beg. 2:20 50° N.Lat. Ends **9:36**	**Rogation Sunday.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat.	14h.41m. **18**		
1	**Sun**	**Philip and Apostles**	4 56	6 58	1 14	2 56	4 45	7 10	1 18 ♈ 4	4 37	7 18	1 29
2	Mon	☿Gr.El.E.of☉-21° **M.**	4 55	6 59	1 52	3 04	4 43	7 11	1 56 ♈ 17	4 35	7 19	2 07
3	Tues	(2)Meteors-ShootingStars	4 54	7 00	2 24	3 11	4 42	7 13	2 26 ♒ 1	4 34	7 21	2 35
4	Wed	♀ 4° N. of ☽	4 53	7 01	2 54	3 17	4 40	7 14	2 55 ♒ 15	4 32	7 23	3 00
5	Thur	**Asc'ns'n(Holy)Thr.**	4 52	7 03	3 18	3 23	4 38	7 16	3 17 ♒ 29	4 30	7 24	3 23
6	Fri	Arctures Mer. 11 E.	4 50	7 04	3 40	3 28	4 37	7 17	3 38 ♓ 14	4 29	7 25	3 43
7	Sat	♄ 23′ N. of Moon	4 49	7 05	4 04	3 33	4 36	7 18	4 01 ♓ 29	4 27	7 26	4 05
B	Twilight Beg. 1:57 50° N.Lat. Ends **9:58**	**Sunday after Ascension.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat.	15h.02m. **19**		
8	**Sun**	C'ss'p'a'sCh. L.Mer.9E.	4 48	7 06	4 28	3 37	4 34	7 20	4 24 ♈ 14	4 26	7 28	4 27
9	Mon	Tot.Ec.of☉,Inv.U.S.	4 46	7 07	sets	3 40	4 33	7 21	sets ♈ 29	4 24	7 30	sets
10	Tues	Shooting Stars **M.**	4 45	7 08	9 31	3 43	4 32	7 22	9 35 ♉ 14	4 22	7 31	9 46
11	Wed	(12)♂ 2° S. of Moon	4 44	7 09	10 48	3 45	4 30	7 23	10 52 ♉ 29	4 20	7 32	11 03
12	Thur	☽ **Highest** ♌	4 42	7 10	11 51	3 47	4 29	7 25	11 56 ♊ 13	4 18	7 34	morn
13	Fri	Libra(♎) Mer. 11 E.	4 41	7 11	morn	3 48	4 27	7 26	morn ♊ 27	4 17	7 35	0 07
14	Sat	No. Crown Mer. 12E.	4 40	7 12	0 42	3 49	4 26	7 28	0 46 ♋ 10	4 16	7 37	0 57
B	Twilight Beg. 1:35 50° N.Lat. Ends **10:19**	**Whit Sunday (Pentecost).**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat.	15h.25m. **20**		
15	**Sun**	Harp rises 7 E.	4 39	7 13	1 20	3 49	4 25	7 29	1 22 ♋ 23	4 14	7 39	1 31
16	Mon	Scorpio(♏) ris. 8 E.	4 38	7 14	1 51	3 48	4 23	7 30	1 52 ♌ 6	4 13	7 40	2 00
17	Tues	Hercules rises 7 E.	4 36	7 15	2 14	3 47	4 21	7 31	2 14 ♌ 18	4 12	7 42	2 21
18	Wed	**Ember Day**	4 35	7 16	2 34	3 46	4 20	7 32	2 33 ♍ 0	4 10	7 43	2 39
19	Thur	♃ 3° S. of ☽	4 35	7 17	2 52	3 44	4 19	7 33	2 51 ♍ 12	4 09	7 44	2 57
20	Fri	**Ember Day**	4 34	7 18	3 10	3 41	4 19	7 34	3 07 ♍ 24	4 08	7 45	3 11
21	Sat	**Ember Day**	4 34	7 19	3 27	3 38	4 18	7 35	3 24 ♎ 6	4 07	7 46	3 28
B	Twilight Beg. 1:02 50° N.Lat. Ends **10:54**	**1st Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) Trinity Sunday (Prot.)**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat.	15h.42m. **21**		
22	**Sun**	Eagle in Mer. 9 E.	4 33	7 20	3 46	3 34	4 17	7 36	3 42 ♎ 17	4 06	7 48	3 45
23	Mon	Tot. Ecl. of ☽, vis.	4 32	7 21	4 06	3 30	4 16	7 37	4 00 ♎ 29	4 05	7 49	4 01
24	Tues	(26) ☽ **Lowest** ☽	4 31	7 22	rises	3 25	4 15	7 38	rises ♏ 11	4 04	7 50	rises
25	Wed	♂ ☿ ☉, Inferior **M.**	4 30	7 23	9 21	3 20	4 14	7 40	9 26 ♏ 23	4 03	7 51	9 37
26	Thur	**Corpus Christi**	4 29	7 24	10 19	3 14	4 13	7 41	10 23 ♐ 6	4 01	7 53	10 34
27	Fri	♀ in Aphelion	4 28	7 24	11 12	3 08	4 12	7 42	11 16 ♐ 18	3 59	7 54	11 27
28	Sat	Antares Mer. 12 E.	4 28	7 25	11 53	3 01	4 11	7 43	11 57 ♑ 1	3 58	7 56	morn
B	Twilight Beg. 0:30 50° N.Lat. Ends **11:29**	**2d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.) 1st Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat.	16h.00m. **22**		
29	**Sun**	Swan rises 6 E.	4 27	7 26	morn	2 54	4 10	7 45	morn ♑ 14	3 57	7 57	0 08
30	Mon	Milkmaid'sDipp. ris. 9E.	4 26	7 28	0 29	2 46	4 09	7 46	0 32 ♑ 27	3 56	7 58	0 42
31	Tues	Shooting Stars **M.**	4 26	7 29	0 56	2 38	4 08	7 47	0 57 ♒ 10	3 55	7 59	1 05

WHERE FABRICS GOT THEIR NAMES

Mosul, which is in Asia, is the namesake of muslin.

Taffeta is named after a Bagdad street, where the material was at one time sold.

Cambric gets its name from Cambrai, and gauze from Gaza.

The ancient city of Damascus is responsible for damask.

Satin came from Zaytown, China.

Serge is named after Xerga, Spain.

Alpaca derives its name from the Peruvian animal, from whose wool it was originally made.

Calico comes from Calicut, India.

Thomas Blanket, a celebrated clothier, who is said to have introduced wool into England in the fourteenth century, is responsible for the name given to our bed covering.

Cashmere was originally made in Thibet, in the vale of Cashmere, where sheep growing a particularly fine grade of wool grazed.

WHAT "MERCERIZED" MEANS

Mercerized cotton was first introduced as a substitute for silk some ten or twelve years ago, although the process for making it was invented about 1840 by a celebrated English dyer, John Mercer. He discovered that when cotton, either in cloth or yarn, was subjected for a short time to the action of strong caustic alkali, and then thoroughly washed, the resulting material was much stronger than before, had shrunk very considerably, and had a much greater affinity for dyestuffs. Mercer patented his discovery and made some use of it in calico printing, but the process was nearly forgotten until, in 1889, it was discovered that by proper treatment cotton could by this means be made so lustrous as to compare not unfavorably with silk.

To make cotton lustrous, the goods, after dipping into the strong alkali, are kept firmly stretched, and their strong tendency to shrink resisted, until the alkali has been thoroughly rinsed off and the last traces neutralized with a little acid. If this is done carefully, when finally dried the cotton fibres will be found drawn out smooth and lustrous, while still retaining their new qualities of strength and increased dyeing power. To get good results in this process the materials treated, whether in yarn or cloth, must be made of the very best and longest stapled cotton, preferably Egyptian, and when well done the results are extremely satisfactory. The lustre is not as good as the very best silk, but it is quite well marked and for replacing the cheap grades of heavily weighted silks, as, for instance, for underwear, linings, etc., the mercerized goods are of very great value, owing to their strength and durability, as well as their cheapness.—*Craftsman.*

BRIDAL FANCIES

Married in white, you have chosen all right;
Married in grey, you will go far away;
Married in black, you will wish yourself back;
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead;
Married in green, ashamed to be seen;
Married in blue, he will always be true;
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl;
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow;
Married in brown, you will live out of town;
Married in pink, your spirits will sink.

Memoranda for June

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SIXTH MONTH — JUNE, 1910—30 DAYS

June traced to Juno, the queen of heaven, who was thought to preside over marriages.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon....	7	9h 16m	8h 16m	7h 16m	6h 16m	5h 16m
First Quarter.	14	0h 19m	11h 19m	10h 19m	9h 19m	8h 19m
Full Moon....	22	4h 12m	3h 12m	2h 12m	1h 12m	0h 12m
Last Quarter..	29	0h 39m (30)	11h 39m	10h 39m	9h 39m	8h 39m

♋ CANCER controls from June 21 to July 23.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun fast and slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Wed	♎ in Mer. 10.30 E.	4 25	7 30	1 21	2 29	4 07	7 48	1 21	♒ 14	3 54	8 00	1 28
2	Thur	Spica in Mer. 8.37 E.	4 25	7 30	1 43	2 20	4 07	7 48	1 42	♓ 9	3 53	8 01	1 48
3	Fri	♄ 2′ N. of ☽, Oc.	4 24	7 31	2 04	2 11	4 06	7 49	2 02	♓ 23	3 53	8 02	2 07
4	Sat	♀ 13′ N. of ☽, Oc.	4 24	7 31	2 29	2 01	4 06	7 49	2 25	♈ 8	3 52	8 02	2 28
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. / All Night	**3d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** / **2d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**					Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		16h. 11m.	**23**			
5	**Sun**	♌ rises 10 E.	4 24	7 31	2 54	1 51	4 06	7 50	2 49	♈ 23	3 52	8 03	2 51
6	Mon	(5) ♀ 4° N. of ♄	4 24	7 32	3 25	1 40	4 05	7 51	3 19	♉ 8	3 51	8 04	3 20
7	Tue	Shooting Stars **M.**	4 23	7 32	sets	1 29	4 05	7 52	sets	♉ 22	3 51	8 05	sets
8	Wed	☽ **Highest** ♋	4 23	7 33	9 31	1 18	4 05	7 52	9 36	♊ 7	3 51	8 05	9 48
9	Thur	♂ 3° S. of ☽	4 23	7 33	10 27	1 06	4 04	7 53	10 31	♊ 21	3 50	8 06	10 42
10	Fri	Corvus in Mer. 7 E.	4 23	7 34	11 14	0 55	4 04	7 54	11 18	♋ 5	3 50	8 07	11 29
11	Sat	**St. Barnabas** **M.**	4 23	7 35	11 49	0 43	4 04	7 55	11 52	♋ 19	3 50	8 08	morn
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. / All Night	**4th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** / **3d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**					Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		16h. 19m.	**24**			
12	**Sun**	(11) Shooting Stars	4 23	7 36	morn	0 30	4 04	7 55	morn	♌ 2	3 50	8 09	0 02
13	Mon	Hercules Mer. 11 E.	4 23	7 37	0 17	0 18	4 03	7 56	0 18	♌ 14	3 49	8 10	0 26
14	Tue	Capella sets 9 E.	4 23	7 37	0 40	0 06	4 03	7 57	0 39	♌ 27	3 49	8 10	0 45
15	Wed	♃ 3° S. of ☽	4 23	7 38	0 57	slow	4 03	7 57	0 56	♍ 9	3 49	8 11	1 02
16	Thur	Castor sets 10 E.	4 23	7 38	1 16	0 20	4 03	7 58	1 14	♍ 21	3 49	8 12	1 19
17	Fri	Procyon sets 8.15 E.	4 23	7 38	1 33	0 32	4 04	7 58	1 21	♎ 2	3 49	8 13	1 33
18	Sat	♒ rises 9 E.	4 23	7 39	1 51	0 45	4 04	7 58	1 47	♎ 14	3 49	8 13	1 53
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. / All Night	**5th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** / **4th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**					Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		16h. 24m.	**25**			
19	**Sun**	☿ Gr.El.W. of ☉-23°	4 23	7 39	2 10	0 58	4 04	7 59	2 05	♎ 26	3 49	8 13	2 07
20	Mon	Sickle (♌)sets11Ev.	4 23	7 39	2 35	1 11	4 04	7 59	2 29	♏ 8	3 49	8 13	2 30
21	Tue	(22) ☽ **Lowest** ♌	4 23	7 40	3 05	1 24	4 04	7 59	2 58	♏ 20	3 49	8 13	2 58
22	Wed	☉ent.♋,Summ'r beg.	4 24	7 40	rises	1 37	4 04	7 59	rises	♐ 2	3 50	8 14	rises
23	Thur	Nor. Cross Mer. 9 E.	4 24	7 40	9 08	1 50	4 04	8 00	9 12	♐ 15	3 50	8 14	9 23
24	Fri	**St. John the Baptist**	4 24	7 40	9 54	2 03	4 04	8 00	9 57	♐ 28	3 50	8 14	10 07
25	Sat	Antares in Mer. 10E.	4 24	7 40	10 31	2 16	4 04	8 00	10 34	♑ 11	3 50	8 14	10 44
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. / All Night	**6th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** / **5th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**					Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		16h. 23m.	**26**			
26	**Sun**	Fomalhaut ris. 0.29 Mo.	4 25	7 40	11 01	2 28	4 05	8 00	11 03	♑ 24	3 51	8 14	11 12
27	Mon	♃ 90° E. of ☉	4 25	7 40	11 25	2 41	4 05	8 00	11 25	♒ 7	3 51	8 14	11 32
28	Tue	Shooting Stars **M.**	4 25	7 40	11 47	2 53	4 05	7 59	11 46	♒ 21	3 51	8 14	11 52
29	Wed	**Peter and Paul**	4 25	7 40	morn	3 05	4 05	7 59	morn	♓ 5	3 51	8 14	morn
30	Thur	Shooting Stars **M.**	4 26	7 40	0 08	3 17	4 06	7 59	0 06	♓ 19	3 52	8 14	0 11

WOMAN

Woman is a masterpiece.—*Confucius.*

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.—*Voltaire.*

Shakespeare has no heroes, he has only heroines.—*Ruskin.*

All that I am my mother made me.—*John Quincy Adams.*

If woman lost Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—*Whittier.*

Woman is most perfect when most womanly.—*Gladstone.*

Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.—*E. S. Barrett.*

A handsome woman is a jewel, a good woman is a treasure.—*Sanidi.*

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—*Damartine.*

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—*N. P. Willis.*

Women are a new race, re-created since the world received Christianity.—*Beecher.*

Heaven has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—*Luther.*

For where is any author in the world who teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes.—*Shakespeare.*

Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.—*Margaret Fuller Ossoli.*

TELL TALE EYES

Black (dark brown) are the sign of a passionate ardor in love.

Dark blue, or violet, denote great affection and purity, but not very much intellectuality.

Clear, light blue, with calm, steadfast glance, denote cheerfulness, good temper, constancy.

Pale blue, or steel colored, with shifting motion of the eyelid and pupils, denote deceitfulness and selfishness.

Russet brown eyes, without yellow, denote an affectionate disposition, sweet and gentle. The darker the brown the more ardent the passion.

Blue, with greenish tints, are not so strongly indicative of these traits, but a slight propensity to greenish tints in the eyes of any color is a sign of wisdom and courage.

Gray, or greenish grey, with orange and blue shades and ever-varying tints, are the most intellectual, and are indicative of the impulsive, impressionable temperament—the mixture of the sanguine and bilious, which produces poetical and artistic natures.

Light brown or yellow, denotes inconstancy; green, deceit or couquetry.

Eyes of no particular color (only some feeble shades of blue or grey, dull, expressionless, dead looking), belong to the lymphatic temperament, and denote a listless, feeble disposition, and a cold, selfish nature.—*Curious Facts.*

WHERE THE WOMEN DO THE PROPOSING

In the Ukraine, Russia, the maid is the one that does all the courting. When she falls in love with a man she goes to his house and tells him the state of her feelings. If he reciprocates, all is well, and a formal marriage is duly arranged. If, however, he is unwilling, she remains there, hoping to coax him into a better state of mind. The poor fellow cannot treat her with the least discourtesy, or turn her out, for her friends would be sure to avenge the insult. His best chance is to leave his home and remain away as long as she is in it.

Memoranda for July

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SEVENTH MONTH **JULY, 1910—31 DAYS**

July named in honor of Julius Cæsar, who was born on the 12th of July.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon ...	6	5h 20m	4h 20m	3h 20m	2h 20m	1h 20m
First Quarter.	14	4h 24m	3h 24m	2h 24m	1h 24m	0h 24m
Full Moon.....	22	4h 37m	3h 37m	2h 37m	1h 37m	0h 37m
Last Quarter.	29	5h 34m	4h 34m	3h 34m	2h 34m	1h 34m

♌ LEO controls from July 23 to August 23.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.		Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	♄ 23′ S of ☽ **M.**	4 27	7 40	0 31	3 29	4 06	7 59	0 27	♈	3	3 52	8 14	0 30
2	Sat	Shooting Stars(1)	4 28	7 40	0 54	3 41	4 07	7 59	0 50	♈	18	3 53	8 13	0 53
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	All Night	**7th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **6th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		16h. 19m.	**27**				
3	**Sun**	(5) ☽ **Highest**	4 29	7 40	1 22	3 53	4 08	7 59	1 16	♉	2	3 54	8 13	1 17
4	Mon	☿ 3° S. of Moon	4 29	7 40	2 01	4 04	4 09	7 59	1 55	♉	17	3 55	8 13	1 56
5	Tue	(4)⊕ farth.from☉ **M.**	4 30	7 40	2 42	4 14	4 10	7 59	2 34	♊	1	3 57	8 13	2 35
6	Wed	(5) Shooting Stars	4 31	7 39	3 40	4 25	4 11	7 58	3 31	♊	15	3 58	8 12	3 29
7	Thur	Andromeda rises 9 E.	4 32	7 39	sets	4 35	4 12	7 58	sets	♊	30	3 59	8 12	sets
8	Fri	♂ 4° S. of ☽	4 32	7 39	9 46	4 45	4 13	7 57	9 49	♋	13	4 00	8 11	9 49
9	Sat	Square of Pegasus ris. 9 E.	4 33	7 38	10 17	4 54	4 13	7 57	10 18	♋	27	4 01	8 11	10 20
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	All Night	**8th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **7th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		16h. 09m.	**28**				
10	**Sun**	Markab rises 8.15 E.	4 33	7 38	10 42	5 03	4 14	7 56	10 41	♌	10	4 01	8 10	10 47
11	Mon	Hercules in Mer. 10 E.	4 34	7 37	11 01	5 12	4 15	7 56	11 01	♌	22	4 02	8 09	11 08
12	Tue	♃ 3° S. of ☽	4 34	7 37	11 19	5 20	4 16	7 55	11 18	♍	5	4 03	8 08	11 23
13	Wed	Alpheratz rises 9 E.	4 35	7 36	11 37	5 28	4 16	7 54	11 34	♍	17	4 04	8 07	11 38
14	Thur	Cassiopeia Mer. 4.30 M.	4 35	7 36	11 55	5 35	4 17	7 53	11 51	♍	29	4 04	8 06	11 49
15	Fri	Algol (Var.) rises 10.30 E.	4 36	7 35	morn	5 41	4 18	7 53	morn	♎	11	4 05	8 05	morn
16	Sat	☿☉♁ and ♁ Brightest	4 37	7 34	0 15	5 47	4 19	7 52	0 10	♎	22	4 06	8 04	0 12
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 0:46 Ends 11:21	**9th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **8th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		15h. 56m.	**29**				
17	**Sun**	Corvus sets 10 E.	4 38	7 33	0 38	5 53	4 20	7 51	0 32	♏	4	4 07	8 03	0 33
18	Mon	Seg. of Perseus rises 10 E.	4 39	7 33	1 04	5 58	4 21	7 50	0 57	♏	16	4 08	8 02	1 07
19	Tue	☌☉☿ Superior	4 39	7 32	1 39	6 03	4 22	7 49	1 31	♏	29	4 10	8 02	1 42
20	Wed	☽ **Lowest** ☋	4 40	7 32	2 24	6 07	4 23	7 48	2 15	♐	11	4 11	8 01	2 27
21	Thur	Shooting Stars **M.**	4 40	7 31	rises	6 10	4 24	7 47	rises	♐	24	4 12	8 00	rises
22	Fri	Lit. Dip. up. Mer. 8 E.	4 41	7 30	8 31	6 13	4 25	7 46	8 34	♑	7	4 13	7 58	8 44
23	Sat	Pleiades rises 12 E.	4 42	7 29	9 01	6 15	4 26	7 45	9 03	♑	20	4 14	7 56	9 12
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 1:17 Ends 10:52	**10th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **9th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		15h. 39m.	**30**				
24	**Sun**	♏ (Antares) sets 1 M.	4 43	7 28	9 29	6 17	4 28	7 44	9 30	♒	4	4 16	7 55	9 38
25	Mon	**St. James**	4 45	7 27	9 52	6 18	4 29	7 43	9 52	♒	18	4 18	7 54	9 59
26	Tue	Vega in Mer. 10 E.	4 46	7 26	10 13	6 19	4 30	7 42	10 11	♓	2	4 19	7 52	10 16
27	Wed	Milkmaid's Dip. Mer. 10 E	4 48	7 24	10 35	6 19	4 31	7 41	10 32	♓	16	4 21	7 50	10 36
28	Thur	Altair Merid. 11 E.	4 49	7 23	10 59	6 18	4 33	7 39	10 55	♓	30	4 23	7 49	10 57
29	Fri	♄ 1° S. of ☽—Oc.	4 50	7 22	11 23	6 17	4 35	7 38	11 17	♈	14	4 25	7 48	11 18
30	Sat	♄ 90° W. of ☉	4 51	7 21	11 54	6 15	4 36	7 37	11 49	♈	28	4 27	7 46	11 59
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 1:48 Ends 10:23	**11th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **10th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		15h. 17m.	**31**				
31	**Sun**	♎ sets 11 E.	4 52	7 20	morn	6 13	4 37	7 36	morn	♉	12	4 28	7 45	morn

ERRORS OF HISTORY

William Tell was a myth.

Coriolanus never allowed his mother to intercede for Rome.

Blondel, the harper, did not discover the prison in which Richard I. was confined.

Nero did not kill his mother or fiddle over burning Rome.

Alfred the Great neither let the old hag's cakes burn, nor did he venture into the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel.

Fair Rosamond was not poisoned by the jealous Queen Eleanor. She died in the odor of sanctity, in the Convent of Godstow.

Wellington, at Waterloo, never cried, "Up, guards, and at them."

Cleopatra could not have dissolved her pearls in vinegar, because vinegar does not dissolve pearls.

Charles IX. did not fire upon the unfortunate Huguenots from the window of the Louvre, during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The siege of Troy is largely a myth. According to Homer's account, the fair Helen must have been sixty years old when she eloped with Paris.

The Pass of Thermopylæ was not held by 300 but by 7,000 Greeks.

EARLY PLAYING CARDS

The first pack of playing cards of which any copy is preserved was used in Venice, in 1125, and contained seventy-eight cards in all, twenty-two of which were picture cards of very quaint character. One picture represented the devil, another death, a third the moon, a fourth the sun, while the fifth depicted the judgment day.

The Venetians called it the game of tarots, and it was, no doubt, the original of the modern card pack, with its kings, queens, knaves, etc. The French developed the game greatly, and it became the standard pastime of all royal courts of the sixteenth century. Cards became so prominent a feature of social life in France that when the Revolution came new card packs were devised in which the kings and queens were done away with, philosophers and popular heroes and heroines taking their place.

Antiquarians tell us that the king of clubs originally represented the arms of the Pope; of spades, the king of France; of diamonds, the king of Spain; and of hearts, the king of England. The French kings in cards are also called David (spades), Alexander (clubs), Cæsar (diamonds), and Charles (hearts)— representing Jewish, Greek, Roman and Frankish empires. The queens or dames were called Juno (hearts), Judith (clubs), Rachel (diamonds), and Pallas (spades)—representing royalty, fortitude, piety and wisdom. They were likenesses of Marie d'Anjou, the queen of Charles VII.; Isabeau, the queen mother; Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress; and Joan d'Arc, the dame of spades, or war.

THE PAWNBROKER'S SIGN.

The three golden balls used as the pawnbroker's sign appeared in England at a very early date. It was used by the Lombard merchants who emigrated to London from Italy. These established the first pawnbroking establishments, and it is generally held that they adopted the three golden balls to be borne on the arms of the Lombard corporation, from the armorial bearings of the Medici family, which was conspicuous among the Lombard merchant princes of Italy.

Memoranda for August

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EIGHTH MONTH AUGUST, 1910—31 DAYS

August was named in honor of Augustus Cæsar, he having been made consul in this month.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon ...	5	2h 36m	1h 36m	0h 36m	11h 36m (4)	10h 36m (4)
First Quarter.	12	10h 01m	9h 01m	8h 1m	7h 01m	6h 01m
Full Moon.....	20	3h 14m	2h 14m	1h 14m	0h 14m	11h 14m
Last Quarter.	27	10h 33m	9h 33m	8h 33m	7h 33m	6h 33m

♍ VIRGO controls from Aug. 23 to Sept. 23.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.		Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Mon	☽ **Highest** ♌	4 53	7 20	0 35	6 10	4 38	7 35	0 28	♉	26	4 29	7 44	0 28
2	Tues	☿ 4° S. of Moon	4 53	7 18	1 25	6 07	4 39	7 33	1 16	♊	10	4 30	7 43	1 14
3	Wed	Ant'res in Mer. 7.36E.	4 54	7 17	2 28	6 02	4 40	7 32	2 20	♊	24	4 31	7 42	2 19
4	Thur	(6) ♂ 4° S. of ☽	4 54	7 16	3 36	5 58	4 40	7 30	3 29	♋	8	4 31	7 40	3 28
5	Fri	(6) ♂ ☿ ☌, ☿ 5′ N.	4 55	7 15	sets	5 53	4 41	7 29	sets	♋	22	4 32	7 38	sets
6	Sat	**Transfig'rat'n** [of ♂	4 56	7 13	8 42	5 47	4 42	7 28	8 43	♌	5	4 33	7 36	8 51

B Twilight (50° N.Lat.) Beg. 2:10 **12th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Ends **10:01 11th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Day's Length 50° N. Lat. **14h. 59m** **32**

7	**Sun**	♍ sets 9.40 E.	4 58	7 12	9 04	5 40	4 44	7 26	9 03	♌	18	4 35	7 34	9 09
8	Mon	Shooting Stars 6-12th	4 59	7 11	9 22	5 33	4 46	7 24	9 21	♍	0	4 36	7 33	9 27
9	Tues	♃ 3° S. of ☽	5 00	7 10	9 40	5 25	4 48	7 22	9 38	♍	13	4 38	7 32	9 43
10	Wed	☌ ☿ ♆, ☿ 28′ N. of ♆	5 01	7 09	9 59	5 17	4 50	7 20	9 55	♍	25	4 40	7 31	9 57
11	Thur	Look for the Meteoric	5 01	7 08	10 17	5 08	4 51	7 18	10 13	♎	7	4 41	7 29	10 16
12	Fri	[Showers in the North-	5 02	7 06	10 37	4 59	4 52	7 17	10 32	♎	18	4 43	7 27	10 34
13	Sat	[ern Heavens in Perseus [all the week	5 04	7 05	11 04	4 49	4 53	7 16	10 57	♏	0	4 44	7 25	10 57

B Twilight (50° N.Lat.) Beg. 2:29 **13th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Ends **9:39 12th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Day's Length 50° N. Lat. **14h. 38m.** **33**

14	**Sun**	Arctures sets 11.30E.	5 05	7 04	11 35	4 38	4 54	7 15	11 28	♏	12	4 45	7 23	11 28
15	Mon	Milkmaid's Dip. Mer. 9E.	5 06	7 03	morn	4 27	4 55	7 14	morn	♏	24	4 47	7 21	morn
16	Tues	☽ **Lowest** ♑	5 07	7 02	0 15	4 15	4 56	7 12	0 07	♐	7	4 48	7 19	0 06
17	Wed	♓ in Mer. 10.30 E.	5 08	7 00	1 06	4 03	4 58	7 10	0 58	♐	19	4 50	7 17	0 57
18	Thur	Deneb in Mer. 11 E.	5 09	6 58	2 08	3 50	4 59	7 08	2 00	♑	2	4 52	7 15	1 59
19	Fri	Job's Coffin Mer. 11E.	5 10	6 57	3 16	3 37	5 01	7 06	3 09	♑	16	4 53	7 13	3 09
20	Sat	Great Cross Mer. 10E.	5 11	6 56	rises	3 23	5 02	7 05	rises	♒	30	4 55	7 11	rises

B Twilight (50° N.Lat.) Beg. 2:47 **14th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Ends **9:19 13th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Day's Length 50° N. Lat. **14h. 13m.** **34**

21	**Sun**	♎ sets 10 E.	5 12	6 54	7 57	3 09	5 03	7 03	7 57	♒	14	4 56	7 09	8 00
22	Mon	♒ in Mer. Midnight	5 13	6 53	8 17	2 54	5 04	7 01	8 16	♒	28	4 58	7 07	8 22
23	Tues	(22) Meteoric Showers **M.**	5 14	6 51	8 40	2 39	5 05	6 59	8 38	♓	12	4 59	7 05	8 43
24	Wed	**St. Bartholomew**	5 15	6 49	9 02	2 23	5 06	6 57	8 59	♓	26	5 00	7 03	9 05
25	Thur	♄ 1° S. of ☽	5 16	6 48	9 27	2 07	5 07	6 56	9 22	♈	11	5 01	7 01	9 24
26	Fri	The Harp in Mer. 8 E.	5 17	6 46	9 55	1 51	5 08	6 54	9 49	♈	25	5 02	6 59	9 50
27	Sat	Fomalh't Mer. 0.33 M.	5 18	6 44	10 33	1 34	5 10	6 52	10 25	♉	9	5 04	6 57	10 24

B Twilight (50° N.Lat.) Beg. 3:04 **15th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** Ends **8:58 14th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** Day's Length 50° N. Lat. **13h. 49m.** **35**

28	**Sun**	♏ sets 7 E.	5 20	6 42	11 20	1 17	5 12	6 50	11 12	♉	23	5 06	6 55	11 11
29	Mon	☽ **Highest** ♌	5 21	6 41	morn	1 00	5 14	6 48	morn	♊	7	5 08	6 52	morn
30	Tues	☿ Gr. El. E. of ☉–27°	5 22	6 38	0 17	0 42	5 15	6 46	0 09	♊	20	5 10	6 50	0 08
31	Wed	□ of Pegasus Mer. 1Mo. **M.**	5 23	6 36	1 22	0 24	5 17	6 44	1 14	♋	4	5 12	6 48	1 13

FOR THE TEA DRINKER

Tea, to the average person, usually means just some dried leaves that are confused in his mind with unpronounceable names on the red and green tin boxes in grocery stores. A visit to one of the large importing houses, where teas and coffees and spices are stored, gives one a glimpse into the picturesque side of tea-gathering and shipping. The place is apt to be ordinary enough in appearance, but the pungent odor of the teas and spices reminds one of far-off lands. About the walls are numbers of pictures of the natives in India and China and Japan picking the tea on the hillsides and piling it into baskets, and there are pictures showing how the tea is spread out in the sun to dry, also of the big furnace where it is fired or cured, and others, where the experts are testing it in the presence of the sellers. Few persons stop to think in drinking tea of the Indian maidens, the long-queued Chinamen, or the quaint little Japanese that have picked and prepared it just to suit the fastidious Western tastes. In the process of drying tea, when a specially fine brand is being prepared, the natives mix with the leaves delicately perfumed flowers and herbs to give fragrance.

After the tea is picked, dried and fired in the countries from which it is shipped to England and America, it is carefully tested by experts on its arrival, to see that it is not below the required grade.

The government tea tasters become so expert in judging tea that they seldom disagree on the grade of a sample, and they rarely vary more than a cent or half a cent in placing the market value on it. So sharpened becomes the taste of the expert that the slightest variation in the quality of tea is noted. In testing a lot of samples he takes a spoonful of each, whiffing the odor as he tastes the beverage. There is a particular way that he sips it, because if too much air is taken into the mouth with the tea it dulls the sense of taste.

Tea experts in the tea-raising countries often drink from three hundred to five hundred cups a day, sometimes more, and that, usually in a climate that is exhausting. It impairs their health only for a short time. They get well again, and, it is said, usually live to a ripe old age. One expert declares that tea cannot possibly injure any one if it is made properly. The only injurious substance in tea is the tannin, and that does not develop until the tea has steeped more than from seven to ten minutes. The proper way to make tea is to let it steep from three to seven minutes, and never let it stand on the leaves.

The kind of tea relished by the high and mighties of Japan and China would not be tolerated by our people, and, on the other hand, the brands that a Western hostess serves with great pride at her afternoon affairs would be thrown away as so much dish water by a mandarin or mikado. The tea that is shipped especially for the Japanese embassy has undergone special preparation, and persons not used to it can drink only a very little at a time.

BRITAIN'S MEAT SUPPLY

The yearly meat supply for Great Britain and Ireland is now 2,278,000 long tons of dressed meat, having a value of £114,600,000. This comprises about 1,200,000 tons of home-fed stock and more than 1,000,000 tons imported. In the five years ended June 1872-76 the average yearly supply of foreign and colonial meat was less than 284,000 tons, and now it exceeds 1,000,000 tons a year. These figures show the enormous increase of imports,

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NINTH MONTH SEPTEMBER, 1910—30 DAYS

September, from *Septem* (seventh) as it was the seventh Roman month.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon....	3	2h 05m	1h 05m	0h 05m	11h 05m	10h 05m
First Quarter.	11	4h 10m	3h 10m	2h 10m	1h 10m	0h 10m
Full Moon.....	18	0h 52m (19)	11h 52m	10h 52m	9h 52m	8h 52m
Last Quarter.	25	4h 53m	3h 53m	2h 53m	1h 53m	0h 53m

LIBRA ♎ controls from Sept. 23 to Oct. 23.

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun slow and fast	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Thur	♀ 4° S. of ☽	5 25	6 33	2 33	0 05	5 18	6 42	2 27	♋ 17	5 14	6 46	2 28
2	Fri	Shooting Stars (1)	5 25	6 33	2 45	fast	5 19	6 40	3 39	♌ 1	5 15	6 44	3 40
3	Sat	Nor. Crown sets 12E.	5 26	6 32	sets	0 33	5 20	6 38	sets	♌ 13	5 16	6 42	sets

B Twilight (50°N. Lat.) Beg. 3:19 Ends 8:31 — **16th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** — **15th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 13h.22m. **36**

4	**Sun**	♂ 4° S. of ☽	5 27	6 31	7 26	0 52	5 22	6 36	7 25	♌ 26	5 18	6 40	7 31
5	Mon	☌ ☾ ☽	5 28	6 29	7 46	1 12	5 23	6 34	7 44	♍ 9	5 19	6 38	7 49
6	Tues	♃ 2° S. of ☽	5 29	6 27	8 03	1 31	5 24	6 32	7 59	♍ 21	5 20	6 36	8 02
7	Wed	Aldebaran ris. 10 E.	5 30	6 25	8 21	1 51	5 26	6 30	8 16	♎ 3	5 22	6 34	8 24
8	Thur	Mira (Var.) ris. 9 E.	5 31	6 24	8 40	2 12	5 27	6 28	8 34	♎ 15	5 23	6 31	8 35
9	Fri	7-Stars ris. 9 E.	5 32	6 22	9 04	2 32	5 28	6 26	8 58	♎ 26	5 24	6 29	8 57
10	Sat	Shooting Stars **M.**	5 33	6 20	9 33	2 53	5 29	6 24	9 25	♏ 8	5 25	6 27	9 24

B Twilight (50°N. Lat.) Beg. 3:34 Ends 8:20 — **17th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** — **16th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 12h.58m. **37**

11	**Sun**	♏ sets 8.40 E.	5 34	6 19	10 09	3 14	5 30	6 22	10 01	♏ 20	5 27	6 25	10 00
12	Mon	☽ **Lowest** ☾	5 35	6 17	10 54	3 35	5 31	6 20	10 46	♐ 2	5 28	6 23	10 45
13	Tues	Hyades rises 10 E.	5 36	6 15	11 50	3 56	5 32	6 18	11 41	♐ 15	5 29	6 20	11 39
14	Wed	Rigel rises 11 E.	5 37	6 14	morn	4 17	5 33	6 16	morn	♐ 27	5 30	6 18	morn
15	Thur	Shooting Stars **M.**	5 38	6 12	0 55	4 58	5 35	6 14	0 48	♑ 11	5 32	6 16	0 48
16	Fri	♀ in Perihelion	5 39	6 10	2 06	4 59	5 36	6 12	2 00	♑ 24	5 34	6 14	2 01
17	Sat	Meteors from Auriga	5 40	6 08	3 25	5 21	5 38	6 10	3 19	♒ 8	5 36	6 12	3 20

B Twilight (50°N. Lat.) Beg. 3:46 Ends 8:01 — **18th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** — **17th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 12h.30m. **38**

18	**Sun**	♎ sets 8 E.	5 42	6 06	rises	5 42	5 40	6 08	rises	♒ 22	5 39	6 09	rises
19	Mon	Belt of Orion ris. 11.40 E.	5 43	6 04	6 40	6 03	5 41	6 06	6 38	♓ 7	5 41	6 07	6 43
20	Tues	♄ 2° S. of ☽	5 44	6 03	7 04	6 24	5 43	6 04	7 00	♓ 22	5 43	6 05	7 03
21	Wed	**Emb. Day & St. Matth.**	5 45	6 02	7 28	6 46	5 44	6 02	7 24	♈ 6	5 44	6 03	7 27
22	Thur	☉ ent. ♎. Aut. beg.	5 46	6 00	7 56	7 07	5 45	6 00	7 50	♈ 21	5 46	6 01	7 51
23	Fri	**Ember Day**	5 47	5 58	8 31	7 28	5 47	5 58	8 23	♉ 6	5 47	5 58	8 24
24	Sat	**Ember Day**	5 48	5 56	9 15	7 49	5 48	5 56	9 06	♉ 20	5 49	5 56	9 05

B Twilight (50°N. Lat.) Beg. 3:59 Ends 7:42 — **19th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** — **18th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 12h.4m. **39**

25	**Sun**	☽ **Highest** ♌	5 49	5 54	10 10	8 09	5 50	5 54	10 02	♊ 4	5 50	5 54	10 01
26	Mon	☌ ☾ ☉ Inferior	5 50	5 52	11 13	8 30	5 51	5 52	11 05	♊ 17	5 51	5 52	11 06
27	Tues	☌☌☉ & ☌ invisible	5 51	5 50	morn	8 50	5 52	5 50	morn	♋ 1	5 52	5 50	morn
28	Wed	Betelguese Mer. 11 E.	5 52	5 49	0 22	9 10	5 53	5 48	0 14	♋ 14	5 53	5 47	0 13
29	Thur	**Michaelmas** St.	5 53	5 47	1 33	9 30	5 54	5 47	1 27	♋ 27	5 54	5 45	1 28
30	Fri	[John & All Angels	5 54	5 46	2 43	9 50	5 55	5 46	2 38	♌ 10	5 55	5 43	2 40

DRAGON ON CHINESE STAMPS

Entitled to Have Five Claws or Each of Its Four Feet

In the records of the Chou dynasty in China, dating 3,000 years back, are to be found references to the I Chan or Government Courier Service. This, probably the earliest system of posting, is still in existence in China to-day, and it is partly on account of the I Chan, and partly on account of the number of native postal agencies managed by mercantile firms, that China has only recently —in 1896—established an Imperial Postal Service, modeled on similar lines to the postal departments of other countries.

The Chinese Imperial Post, now well established, is the outcome, says F. J. Melville in the *Connoisseur*, of an experiment on the part of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs. The first stamps were issued in 1878. They were printed in Shanghai, and bore a design of the "lung," or dragon.

The Chinese dragon is declared to have the head of a camel, the horns of a deer, eyes of a rabbit, ears of a cow, neck of a snake, belly of a frog, scales of a carp, claws of a hawk and palms of a tiger. The dragon on the stamps has five claws to each of its four feet.

This shows that the stamps had imperial sanction, as it is not permitted to any one to depict the creature with more than four claws to each foot unless for the Imperial Court or with its authority.

MALLEABLE GLASS

Nori, whose book on glass was published at Florence in 1612, says: "In the time of Tiberius was invented a way of making glass malleable, a thing afterwards lost and to this day unknown, for if such a thing were now known, without doubt it would be more esteemed for its beauty and incorruptibility than silver or gold, since from glass there ariseth neither smell nor taste, nor any other quality."

But, although unknown to the old Italian, the art was practiced in Persia, if we may believe Bailey, who says that in 1610 Sophi, Emperor of Persia, sent to Philip III. of Spain six glasses that were malleable and would not break if hammered. And Blacourt tells that an inventor having presented a bust of malleable glass to Richelieu, was rewarded for his ingenuity by perpetual imprisonment, lest the vested interests of French glass-workers should be injured by the new invention.

MINING CEDAR TREES

An industry, the like of which does not exist anywhere else in the world, furnishes scores of people in Cape May County, New Jersey, with remunerative employment, and has made comfortable fortunes for many citizens. It is the novel business of mining cedar trees—digging far beneath the surface immense logs of sound and aromatic cedar. The fallen and submerged cedar forests of southern New Jersey were discovered first beneath the Dennisville swamps seventy-five years ago, and have been a constant source of interest to geologists and scientists generally ever since. There are standing nowhere at the present day such enormous specimens of cedar as are found embedded in the deep muck of the Dennisville swamps.—*Scientific American.*

Memoranda for October

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TENTH MONTH — OCTOBER, 1910—31 DAYS

October was formerly the eighth month, and hence the name from *Octo* (eight).

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon ...	3	4h 32m	3h 32m	2h 32m	1h 32m	0h 32m
First Quarter.	11	9h 40m	8h 40m	7h 40m	6h 40m	5h 40m
Full Moon.....	18	10h 24m	9h 24m	8h 24m	7h 24m	6h 24m
Last Quarter.	25	1h 48m	0h 48m	11h 48m (24)	10h 48m (24)	9h 48m (24)

♏ SCORPIO controls from Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week		Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun fast	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.		Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat	☌ ♀ ☽, ♀ 3° S. of ☽	5 55	5 44	3 52	10 09	5 56	5 43	3 48	♌	23	5 57	5 41	3 51
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 4:10 Ends 7:26	**20th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **19th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		11h.40m.	**40**				
2	**Sun**	☌ 3° S of ☽ **M.**	5 57	5 42	4 58	10 28	5 58	5 40	4 55	♍	5	5 59	5 39	4 59
3	Mon	☿ 2° S. of ♀	5 58	5 40	sets	10 47	6 00	5 38	sets	♍	17	6 01	5 36	sets
4	Tues	♃ 2° S. of ☽	5 59	5 39	6 25	11 06	6 01	5 36	6 21	♍	29	6 02	5 34	6 24
5	Wed	Shooting Stars **M.**	6 00	5 37	6 44	11 24	6 02	5 34	6 39	♎	11	6 04	5 32	6 41
6	Thur	Castor rises 11 E.	6 01	5 35	7 06	11 42	6 04	5 32	7 00	♎	23	6 06	5 30	7 01
7	Fri	Sirius (DogStar) ris. 12 E.	6 02	5 34	7 33	11 59	6 06	5 30	7 26	♏	5	6 08	5 27	7 26
8	Sat	Procyon ris. 12 E.	6 03	5 32	8 05	12 16	6 07	5 28	7 57	♏	16	6 09	5 25	7 56
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 4:22 Ends 7:10	**21st Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **20th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		11h.13m.	**41**				
9	**Sun**	(11) ♁ 4° N. of ☽	6 04	5 30	8 48	12 33	6 08	5 25	8 40	♏	28	6 10	5 23	8 39
10	Mon	☽ **Lowest** ☾ **M.**	6 05	5 28	9 36	12 49	6 10	5 23	9 28	♐	10	6 12	5 20	9 27
11	Tues	☿ Gr. Elong. W. of ☉-18°	6 07	5 27	10 37	13 05	6 11	5 21	10 29	♐	23	6 13	5 18	10 28
12	Wed	Pollux ris. 11 E. [11 E.	6 08	5 25	11 45	13 20	6 12	5 19	11 38	♑	5	6 15	5 16	11 38
13	Thur	Cassiopeia's Ch'r U.Mer.	6 09	5 22	morn	13 35	6 14	5 17	morn	♑	19	6 16	5 15	morn
14	Fri	Big Dipper L. Mer. 11E.	6 10	5 22	0 59	13 49	6 15	5 15	0 53	♒	2	6 18	5 13	0 54
15	Sat	Alpheratz Mer. 10 E.	6 11	5 19	2 15	14 03	6 17	5 14	2 10	♒	16	6 20	5 11	2 12
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 4:34 Ends 6:55	**22d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **21st Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		10h.47m.	**42**				
16	**Sun**	♐ sets 10 E.	6 12	5 18	3 32	14 16	6 18	5 13	3 28	♓	1	6 22	5 09	3 31
17	Mon	Shooting Stars (16-20)	6 13	5 17	4 49	14 29	6 19	5 11	4 46	♓	15	6 24	5 07	4 50
18	Tues	**St. Luke**	6 14	5 16	rises	14 41	6 20	5 09	rises	♓	30	6 25	5 05	rises
19	Wed	☌ ♃ ☉ and ♃ invis.	6 15	5 15	5 55	14 52	6 21	5 08	5 49	♈	15	6 27	5 03	5 49
20	Thur	♄ 1° S. of ☽ **M.**	6 16	5 13	6 28	15 03	6 23	5 06	6 21	♈	30	6 29	5 01	6 21
21	Fri	(20) Shooting Stars **M.**	6 17	5 11	7 09	15 13	6 25	5 04	7 01	♉	15	6 30	4 59	7 00
22	Sat	☽ **Highest** ♌	6 19	5 09	8 01	15 23	6 27	5 02	7 53	♉	30	6 32	4 57	7 52
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat	Beg. 4:45 Ends 6:40	**23d Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **22d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		10h.22m.	**43**				
23	**Sun**	(22) ☌ ☿ ♂, ♀ 45' N. of ♐	6 21	5 07	9 05	15 32	6 28	5 00	8 57	♊	14	6 33	4 55	8 56
24	Mon	Pegasus in Mer. 10E.	6 22	5 06	10 14	15 40	6 29	4 59	10 06	♊	28	6 35	4 53	10 05
25	Tues	(25) ☌ ♂ ☿, ☿ 1° N. of ♂	6 23	5 05	11 24	15 47	6 31	4 57	11 17	♋	11	6 36	4 51	11 17
26	Wed	**Simon and Jude**	6 25	5 04	morn	15 54	6 32	4 55	morn	♋	24	6 38	4 49	morn
27	Thur	☍ ♄ ☉ & ♄ brightest	6 26	5 02	0 34	16 00	6 34	4 53	0 29	♌	7	6 40	4 47	0 31
28	Fri	☌ ♀ ♃, ♀ 11' N. of ♃ **M.**	6 27	5 00	1 43	16 05	6 36	4 51	1 39	♌	29	6 41	4 46	1 42
29	Sat	☌ ☿ ♃, ☿ 20' N. of ♃	6 28	4 59	2 49	16 10	6 38	4 49	2 45	♍	2	6 43	4 44	2 48
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat.	Beg. 4:55 Ends 6:30	**24th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **23d Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)**				Day's Length 50° N. Lat.		9h. 58m.	**44**				
30	**Sun**	(31) **All Hallowe'en or**	6 30	4 58	3 55	16 13	6 39	4 47	3 53	♍	14	6 44	4 42	3 58
31	Mon	**Nut crack Night** ☌ ♂ ☽	6 31	4 56	4 58	16 16	6 40	4 45	4 57	♍	26	6 46	4 40	5 03

THE WANDERING JEW AND THE FLYING DUTCHMAN

The two most interesting legends which have been handed down through the centuries are those of the Wandering Jew and the Flying Dutchman. One journeys continuously throughout the continents and the other scuds before the squalls of every sea, presaging disaster to all mariners he passes.

According to one story the Wandering Jew was Kartaphilos, the door-keeper of the Judgment Hall, in which our Lord was tried before Pontius Pilate. He said to the Lord, "Go faster, Jesus." Thereupon the Lord answered, "I am going, but thou shalt tarry till I come." The prophecy was fulfilled, and Kartaphilos has never tasted of death, but wanders and will wander until the day of judgment over the face of the earth. Tradition says that he was baptized by Ananias, and received the name of Joseph. At the end of every hundred years he falls into a trance, and wakes up a young man of about thirty.

The Wandering Jew is said to have appeared many times in different parts of the world. In the thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, one John Buttadaeus appeared in Antwerp, and on each occasion was recognized as the Wandering Jew. His last appearance was in 1774 at Brussels. About the same time Signor Gualdi made his appearance in Venice. He had in his possession a portrait of himself by Titian, who had been dead for more than a century and a quarter. One day Gualdi disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as he had come. This uncanny personage had been sung by the poets, written about by the novelists, and had his travelings portrayed by the illustrious Gustave Doré. Halvey wrote an opera on the subject.

The Flying Dutchman, according to one narrative, was a phantom ship which put out from port on Good Friday, which also happened to fall on the thirteenth of the month. As a penalty for this impiety the ship was doomed to sail on forever, presaging ill-fortune to all it passed. According to another version, a Dutch captain, home-bound from the Indies, met with long continued head winds and heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and refused to put back, as he was advised to, swearing an awful oath that he would beat around the cape if he had to beat there until the day of judgment. He was taken at his word, and compelled to beat against head winds until the appointed day. His sails are thin and sear, his ship's sides white with age, and he and his crew are reduced to mere shadows—still they contend with the terrible doom which has been laid upon them. He cannot heave to or lower a boat, but sometimes hails vessels through his trumpet, and requests them to take letters home for him. But his appeal never meets with a response, for all who hear the sound of his trumpet are filled with terror and dismay. Captain Marryat wrote a book on this subject, called "The Phantom Ship." Wagner wrote an opera entitled "The Flying Dutchman."

PHENOMENAL HAND AT WHIST

The phenomenon of thirteen trumps in a hand at whist occurred in the United Service Club at Calcutta, on January 9, 1888. A judge and three physicians were the players, and they and the witnesses made due record of it. The pack was perfectly shuffled and cut, and the dealer held the hand, turning up the knave of clubs. Pole has calculated that the chance of this event occurring is one in 158,750,000.—*New York Sun.*

Memoranda for November

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ELEVENTH MONTH NOVEMBER, 1910—30 DAYS

November, from *Novem* (nine), as it was formerly the ninth month.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon ...	1	9h 56m	8h 56m	7h 56m	6h 56m	5h 56m
First Quarter.	10	1h 29m	0h 29m	11h 29m (9)	10h 29m	9h 29m
Full Moon.....	16	8h 25m	7h 25m	6h 25m	5h 25m	4h 25m
Last Quarter.	23	2h 13m	1h 13m	0h 13m	11h 13m	10h 13m

SAGITTARIUS controls from Nov. 22 to Dec. 22.

ASTRONOMY Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	Sun fast M. S.	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time. C. D.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises and sets H. M.
1	Tues	♀ 25′ S. of ☽ **M.**	6 32	4 55	6 01	16 18	6 42	4 44	6 01	♏ 8	6 48	4 38	6 05
2	Wed	☉ Par. Ecl. Inv. U. S.	6 33	4 54	sets	16 20	6 43	4 43	sets	♏ 20	6 49	4 36	sets
3	Thur	☿ 10′ N. of ♀	6 34	4 52	5 35	16 20	6 44	4 41	5 28	♏ 1	6 49	4 34	5 28
4	Fri	♂ ☌ ♃ and Mars	6 35	4 51	6 05	16 20	6 46	4 40	5 58	♏ 13	6 50	4 32	5 58
5	Sat	½° S. of ♃	6 36	4 50	6 43	16 19	6 47	4 39	6 34	♏ 25	6 50	4 31	6 32

B Twilight (50° N. Lat.) Beg. 5:06, Ends 6:18 — **25th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **24th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length (50° N. Lat.) 9h.39m. **45**

6	**Sun**	☽ **Lowest** ☽ **M.**	6 37	4 49	7 30	16 17	6 49	4 38	7 21	♐ 7	6 51	4 30	7 20
7	Mon	Andr'meda Mer. 10 E.	6 38	4 48	8 26	16 14	6 50	4 37	8 17	♐ 19	6 53	4 29	8 15
8	Tues	♈ in Merid. 11 E.	6 39	4 47	9 31	16 11	6 51	4 36	9 23	♑ 1	6 55	4 27	9 22
9	Wed	Big Dipper L. Mer. 9 E.	6 40	4 46	10 39	16 06	6 53	4 35	10 33	♑ 14	6 57	4 26	10 34
10	Thur	Cassiopeia's Chair in	6 42	4 45	11 52	16 01	6 55	4 34	11 46	♒ 27	6 59	4 24	11 47
11	Fri	[Upper Merid. 9 E.	6 43	4 44	morn	15 55	6 56	4 32	morn	♒ 10	7 02	4 23	morn
12	Sat	♂ ☿ ☉, Superior	6 44	4 43	1 17	15 48	6 57	4 30	1 13	♒ 24	7 05	4 22	1 19

B Twilight (50° N. Lat.) Beg. 5:16, Ends 6:12 — **26th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **25th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length (50° N. Lat.) 9h.13m. **46**

13	**Sun**	Gr. Meteoric Shower	6 45	4 42	2 22	15 40	6 58	4 29	2 19	♓ 9	7 07	4 20	2 23
14	Mon	[from ♌, 11th-15th	6 47	4 41	3 38	15 32	7 00	4 28	3 37	♓ 23	7 09	4 19	3 43
15	Tues	♄ 1° S. of ☽. Oc.	6 48	4 40	4 58	15 22	7 02	4 26	4 58	♈ 8	7 11	4 18	5 05
16	Wed	☽ Tot. Ecl. Par. Vis.	6 50	4 39	6 20	15 12	7 03	4 25	6 22	♈ 24	7 13	4 17	6 31
17	Thur	Mira(Var.)Mer. 11.27 E.	6 51	4 38	rises	15 01	7 05	4 24	rises	♉ 9	7 14	4 16	rises
18	Fri	Algol.(Var.)Mer. 11.12 E.	6 52	4 38	5 48	14 49	7 06	4 23	5 40	♉ 24	7 16	4 15	5 39
19	Sat	☽ **Highest** ♌	6 54	4 37	6 49	14 37	7 08	4 22	6 41	♊ 9	7 17	4 14	6 42

B Twilight (50° N. Lat.) Beg. 5:25, Ends 6:07 — **27th Sunday after Pentecost (Cath.)** **26th Sunday after Trinity (Prot.)** — Day's Length (50° N. Lat.) 8h.53m. **47**

20	**Sun**	♌ sets 9 E.	6 55	4 37	7 56	14 23	7 10	4. 21	7 48	♊ 23	7 19	4 12	7 47
21	Mon	Seg. of Perseus rises 11 E.	6 56	4 36	9 10	14 09	7 11	4 20	9 03	♋ 7	7 21	4 10	9 03
22	Tues	7-Stars in Mer. 11.26 E.	6 57	4 35	10 23	13 53	7 12	4 20	10 17	♋ 21	7 22	4 09	10 18
23	Wed	Hyades in Mer. 0.20 Mo.	6 58	4 35	11 34	13 37	7 14	4 19	11 29	♌ 4	7 24	4 08	11 30
24	Thur	**Th'nksgiv'g Day M.**	6 59	4 34	morn	13 20	7 15	4 18	morn	♌ 16	7 25	4 07	morn
25	Fri	24th-28th Numerous	7 00	4 33	0 42	13 03	7 16	4 17	0 38	♌ 29	7 27	4 06	0 41
26	Sat	[Shooting Stars	7 02	4 32	1 47	12 44	7 18	4 16	1 44	♍ 11	7 28	4 05	1 48

B Twilight (50° N. Lat.) Beg. 5:34, Ends 6:00 — **Advent Sunday** — Day's Length (50° N. Lat.) 8h.36m. **48**

27	**Sun**	Jupiter and Mars oc-	7 03	4 31	2 49	12 25	7 19	4 15	2 48	♍ 23	7 29	4 05	2 54
28	Mon	[culted by the Moon	7 04	4 31	3 52	12 05	7 21	4 14	3 52	♎ 5	7 31	4 04	3 59
29	Tues	[see **Planets**	7 05	4 31	4 57	11 45	7 22	4 13	4 58	♎ 17	7 32	4 04	5 06
30	Wed	**St. Andrew**	7 06	4 31	6 02	11 23	7 23	4 12	6 03	♎ 28	7 34	4 04	6 11

AUTHORS' HANDWRITING

Longfellow's handwriting was a bold, frank backhand.

Charlotte Bronte's handwriting appeared to have been traced with a needle.

Thackeray's penmanship was marvelously neat, but so small that it could not be read with comfort by any but microscopic eyes.

Joaquin Miller's writing is illegible in itself, and is rendered doubly difficult by the fact that the author's spelling is of the most eccentric kind.

Bryant's was aggressive and pleasing to the eye, but had no poetical characteristics; and Keats's was rather too clerical for the most dainty of modern poets.

Napoleon's handwriting was not only illegible, but it is said that his letters from Germany to Josephine were at first taken for rough maps of the seat of war.

Carlyle wrote a patient but cramped and oddly emphasized hand.

Charles Dicken's writing was very minute, and his habit of writing with blue ink upon blue paper, with frequent interlineations and cross lines, made his copy a burden alike to compositor and proofreader.

Byron's handwriting was a mere scrawl.

HOW SOME POEMS WERE WRITTEN

Gray's "Elegy" occupied him for seven years.

Bryant, at the age of nineteen, wrote "Thanatopsis" in the shade of a forest.

Cowper wrote his comical ballad "John Gilpin's Ride," while obsessed with the "blue devils," to which he was subject.

General Lyle, having a premonition that he would die the next day, wrote his beautiful poem, "Antony and Cleopatra," which begins, "I am dying, Egypt, dying." He died the next day.

Thomas Moore, while preparing for "Lalla Rookh," read Greek and Persian works for many months. By this means he became an accomplished Oriental scholar. The poem, which one can hardly believe was written elsewhere than on the spot, was penned in Derbyshire.

Poe first thought of "The Bells" while walking the streets of Baltimore. He rang the bell of a stranger's house and entered the gentleman's library. Here he shut himself the rest of the night. Next morning he presented his hospitable, although involuntary host, with the manuscript of the famous poem.

"Old Grimes" was written by Judge Albert G. Greene, of Providence, R. I., in the first quarter of the last century. He found the first stanza of the ballad in an old book, and catching the spirit he turned out the remaining verses.

COLORED SNOW STORMS

"As red as the driven snow" seems like a strange metaphor, and yet it describes the color of the snow which has fallen more than once in different parts of the world. In 1808 over five inches of red snow fell in Carniola, Germany. Brick-red snow fell in the Tyrol in 1847. Orange-colored hail rattled on the roofs of the cottages in Tuscany, on March 14, 1813. Kane, in his book "Arctic Explorations," says that his ship passed the cliffs of Sir John Ross, on which were patches of red snow which could be seen at a distance of ten miles.

Memoranda for December

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TWELFTH MONTH DECEMBER, 1910—31 DAYS

December, from *Decem* (ten), the Roman Calendar terming it the tenth month.

MOON'S PHASES	DAY	INTER-COL. TIME	EASTERN TIME	CENTRAL TIME	MOUNTAIN TIME	PACIFIC TIME
New Moon....	1	5h 10m	4h 10m	3h 10m	2h 10m	1h 10m
First Quarter.	9	3h 05m	2h 05m	1h 05m	0h 05m	11h 05m
Full Moon.....	16	7h 05m	6h 05m	5h 05m	4h 05m	3h 05m
Last Quarter.	23	6h 35m	5h 35m	4h 35m	3h 35m	2h 35m
New Moon....	31	0h 21m	11h 21m	10h 21m	9h 21m	8h 21m

CAPRICORNUS controls from Dec. 22 to Jan. 21.

ASTRONOMY

Church Days, Shooting Star or Meteor Nights, **M.**

Day of Month	Day of Week	Toronto, S. Ontario, Ottawa, Montreal and Nova Scotia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Sun fast and slow	Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Halifax. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets	Moon's place at 7 P.M. East. Time.	Winnipeg, Assiniboia, Alberta, Vancouver and Brit. Columbia. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	C. D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Thur	♀ 2° N. of ☽	7 07	4 30	7 09	11 01	7 23	4 13	7 12	♏ 10	7 35	4 03	7 22
2	Fri	Capella Mer.0.30Mo.	7 08	4 30	sets	10 39	7 24	4 13	sets	♏ 22	7 36	4 02	sets
3	Sat	Rigel Mer. 0.25 Mo.	7 09	4 30	5 26	10 15	7 25	4 12	5 18	♐ 4	7 38	4 01	5 17
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 5:42 Ends 5:59	**2d Sunday in Advent.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.21m.		**49**		
4	**Sun**	☽ **Lowest** ♌	7 10	4 29	6 20	9 51	7 26	4 12	6 12	♐ 16	7 39	4 00	6 11
5	Mon	The Kids Mer. 12 E.	7 11	4 29	7 10	9 27	7 28	4 12	7 02	♐ 28	7 40	3 59	7 01
6	Tues	El Nath Mer. 0.23 Mo.	7 12	4 29	8 29	9 02	7 30	4 11	8 22	♑ 11	7 41	3 59	8 22
7	Wed	□ of Pegasus sets 12E.	7 13	4 29	9 38	8 36	7 31	4 11	9 32	♒ 23	7 43	3 59	9 33
8	Thur	Belt of Orion Mer. 12 E.	7 14	4 29	10 51	8 10	7 32	4 11	10 46	♒ 6	7 44	3 58	10 48
9	Fri	Betelguese Mer. 0.41 Mo.	7 15	4 29	morn	7 44	7 33	4 11	11 58	♒ 20	7 46	3 58	morn
10	Sat	Great Meteors (10-11) **M.**	7 16	4 29	0 02	7 17	7 34	4 11	morn	♓ 5	7 47	3 58	0 01
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 5:49 Ends 5:58	**3d Sunday in Advent.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.10m.		**50**		
11	**Sun**	♒ sets 9 E.	7 17	4 29	1 16	6 49	7 35	4 11	1 14	♓ 17	7 48	3 58	1 19
12	Mon	♄ occulted by ☽, vis.	7 18	4 29	2 30	6 22	7 36	4 11	2 30	♈ 2	7 49	3 58	2 37
13	Tues	♊ in Mer. 1 Mo.	7 19	4 29	3 50	5 54	7 37	4 11	3 50	♈ 16	7 50	3 58	3 57
14	Wed	**Ember Day**	7 20	4 30	5 12	5 25	7 38	4 11	5 14	♉ 1	7 51	3 58	5 23
15	Thur	Sirius rises 8 E.	7 20	4 30	6 35	4 57	7 38	4 11	6 39	♉ 17	7 52	3 58	6 50
16	Fri	**Ember Day** ☾	7 21	4 30	rises	4 28	7 39	4 12	rises	♊ 2	7 52	3 59	rises
17	Sat	**Ember Day**	7 21	4 30	5 33	3 59	7 40	4 12	5 25	♊ 17	7 53	3 59	5 35
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 5:53 Ends 5:59	**4th Sunday in Advent.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.06m.		**51**		
18	**Sun**	Milkmaid's Dipper	7 22	4 31	6 46	3 29	7 41	4 13	6 39	♋ 1	7 53	3 59	6 39
19	Mon	[sets 5 E.	7 23	4 31	7 55	3 00	7 41	4 13	7 48	♋ 16	7 54	4 00	7 48
20	Tues	The Sickle rises 9.30 E.	7 23	4 32	9 18	2 30	7 42	4 14	9 12	♋ 29	7 54	4 01	9 13
21	Wed	**St. Thomas**	7 24	4 32	10 30	2 00	7 42	4 14	10 26	♌ 12	7 54	4 01	10 29
22	Thur	☉ ent. ♑ and	7 24	4 33	11 36	1 30	7 42	4 15	11 33	♌ 25	7 55	4 02	11 37
23	Fri	[Winter begins	7 25	4 34	morn	1 00	7 43	4 15	morn	♍ 8	7 55	4 03	morn
24	Sat	☿ Gr. Elong. E. of ☉-20°	7 25	4 34	0 40	0 30	7 43	4 16	0 38	♍ 20	7 56	4 03	0 43
B	Twilight 50° N.Lat. Beg. 5:57 Ends 6:00	**Christmas Day.**							Day's Length 50° N. Lat. 8h.08m.		**52**		
25	**Sun**	**Christmas Day**	7 25	4 35	1 45	slow	7 43	4 16	1 45	♎ 2	7 56	4 04	1 52
26	Mon	**St. Stephen**	7 25	4 35	2 49	0 29	7 44	4 17	2 50	♎ 13	7 56	4 04	2 58
27	Tues	**St. John the Ev.**	7 26	4 36	3 52	0 59	7 44	4 18	3 54	♎ 25	7 57	4 05	4 03
28	Wed	**Holy Innocents**	7 26	4 37	4 59	1 29	7 45	4 18	5 02	♏ 7	7 57	4 06	5 10
29	Thur	♂ 2° N. of ☽	7 26	4 37	6 04	1 58	7 45	4 19	6 08	♏ 19	7 58	4 06	6 19
30	Fri	Shooting Stars-26-27	7 27	4 38	7 06	2 28	7 46	4 20	7 10	♐ 1	7 58	4 07	7 21
31	Sat	☽ **Lowest** ♌	7 27	4 38	sets	2 57	7 46	4 21	sets	♐ 13	7 58	4 08	sets

CANADA'S POSTAL SERVICE

How Mail Is Carried to Far-Off Places Under the Arctic Circle

As a system the Canadian post office service has no rival. There is no other organization which covers the entire half of the North American continent with its veins and arteries. Railroads cover part of the country, and there are more than thirty railways in Canada, each with its separate system, but the postal service extends where the railroad has never been. Letters bearing the postmark of Canadian offices go to Fort Macpherson at the mouth of the Peel River, under the midnight sun, to Herschel Island up in the Arctic Ocean, to the wilds of Labrador, to the innermost defiles of the lonely Caribou, and to the outermost island on the Pacific Coast.

Telegraphs have their nerves from sea to sea and far northward; but two hundred miles north of Edmonton, except in the Yukon, there is not one telegraph pole. Yet, wherever there is a citizen of Canada, no matter whether he catches cod, traps the beaver, drives a team in the lumber woods, or runs a blasting outfit in a mine, the Canadian postal system ties him to civilization, when so far as railways and telegraphs are concerned, he might still be a savage.

The letters are carried by all kinds of conveyances known to motive power, except airships and balloons. Steam railways, electric roads, steamboats, rowboats, canoes, men on horseback, stages, freight wagons, dog trains—all are part of this great intelligence bureau. Perhaps the ox-cart should be excepted, and yet into the settlements north of Prince Albert, Sask, letters were carried only a year or two ago in carts drawn by oxen, and are perhaps carried so still.

No country in the world has such an enormous mileage of mail route compared to population as Canada. The distances of this network of correspondence are paralyzing. From Edmonton, which is the last post-mark on letters sent to the Mackenzie River country, to say, Fort Macpherson, is more than 2,000 miles, as the trails and rivers run. A two-cent stamp carries that letter. The revenue from the North Pole branch of the service is not big. Somewhere across Canada, and not far from the route of a transcontinental line of railway, a line may be drawn, north of which mails are carried at a dead loss. Yet the letters keep going just the same, and there is no arithmetic able to compute what this loss of revenue means in a direct gain to the cause of civilization. Railways are the swiftest of civilizers. But long before the locomotive gets within whistling distance of a future trapper in the Great Bear country the mail service of Canada has helped to civilize his grandfather.

Such is the romance of the postal system to Canada. And the romance pays. Why? Because it is based on the biggest system in Canada, and a system so thoroughly organized that it refuses to digest a dead letter, but throws it back on the writer.

POSTAL INFORMATION—WEIGHTS, CLASSES, ETC.

LETTER RATES.—Letters posted in Canada addressed to any place within the Dominion, 2 cents per oz. If unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the dead letter office. If partially prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery.

Foreign Countries, except the United States.—Postage on letters, 5 cents for first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, and at least one rate (2 cents) must be prepaid.

The rate on letters between Canada and the United Kingdom and the British Possessions is 2 cents per ounce.

REGISTRATION.—The charge for registration in addition to the postage is, on all classes of matter, five (5) cents. Both the postage charge and the registration fee should, in all cases, be prepaid by stamp.

POST CARDS.—From any place in Canada to any place in Canada or the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, 2 cents each.

BOOK POST.—The rate on book packets for delivery in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and all Postal Union countries is one (1) cent per 2 ounces. Book packets must be open at both ends or both sides and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following articles are subject to the rate of 2 cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof, and 1 cent for each additional four ounces; seeds, cuttings (but not cut flowers), roots, bedding plants, scions or grafts.

No packet of miscellaneous matter can be transmitted by mail if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight, 30 inches in length, or 12 inches in width or depth, nor may the combined length and girth of any package exceed 6 feet.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The general postage rate on all such published in Canada not less frequently than once a month, and addressed to regular subscribers in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Hongkong New Zealand, Transvaal, Zanzibar and Newfoundland, and to newsdealers in Canada, is ¼ cent per pound.

Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than 1 ounce each may be posted singly; if prepaid by postage stamp, ½ cent each.

MERCHANDISE, ETC.—Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding three (3) pounds in weight, except samples of tea, which must not exceed eight (8) ounces, may be posted in Canada to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on payment by postage stamp of a rate of one (1) cent for each two (2) ounces or fraction thereof. But if insufficiently prepaid, the packet will be forwarded charged with double the deficient postage, provided at least one (1) cent is prepaid.

Such patterns and samples of merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed five (5) pounds in weight; to the United States and other foreign countries, 12 ounces; and must be prepaid by postage stamp at the following rates: one (1) cent per two ounces or fraction, with a minimum prepayment of 2 cents covering a weight of four (4) ounces.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.—All explosives, dangerous and destructive substances, glass bottles, glass in any form liable to break, and all matter subject to speedy decay, all obscene or immoral books, publications, pictures, etc., libelous post cards and letters, the covers of which bear words of offensive character, lottery circulars, etc.

AVERAGE TIME OF TRANSIT OF MAILS TO FOREIGN CITIES.

From New York to	Days	Miles	From New York to	Days	Miles	From New York to	Days	Miles
Alexandria	13	6,150	Frankfort-on-Main	9	4,250	Odessa	11	5,455
Algiers	10	5,030	Geneva	9	4,410	Panama	6	2,355
Amsterdam	9	3,985	Genoa	10	4,615	Para	12	3,460
Antwerp	9	4,000	Glasgow	10	3,375	Paris	8	4,020
Arica	27	4,835	Guadeloupe	8	1,860	Pernambuco	15	5,425
(Aspinwall) Colon	6	2,281	Guatemala City	7	2,645	Port-au-Prince	6	1,000
Athens	12	5,655	Hague (The)	9	3,950	Quebec	2	555
Bâle	9	4,420	Halifax	2	645	Queenstown	7	3,250
Barbados	8	2,145	Hamburg	8	4,340	Rio Janeiro	20	6,204
Barcelona	10	4,790	Havana	3	1,413	Rome	10	5,030
Batavia	34	12,800	Havre	8	3,940	Rotterdam	9	3,935
Berlin	9	4,885	Hong Kong	25	10,590	St. Helena Island	27	9,280
Berne	9	4,490	Honolulu	12	5,645	St. John's	5	1,245
Bombay	24	9,765	Iceland	18	5,380	St. Petersburg	10	5,370
Bordeaux	9	4,385	Kingston	5	1,820	San Domingo City	7	1,920
Bremen	8	4,235	Liverpool	10	5,335	San Juan	5	1,730
Brisbane	34	12,190	London	7	3,540	Shanghai	25	9,920
Brussels	9	3,975	Lucerne	7	3,740	Singapore	33	12,175
Buenos Ayres	29	8,045	Lyons	9	4,480	Southampton	7	3,080
Cadiz	10	5,375	Madeira Island	9	4,340	Stockholm	10	4,975
Cairo	12	6,280	Madras	12	5,345	Strasburg	9	4,385
Calcutta	26	11,120	Madrid	27	10,525	Stuttgart	11	4,460
Cape Town	27	11,245	Melbourne	9	4,925	Suez	14	6,370
Christiania	10	4,650	Mexico City	32	12,265	Sydney	27	11,570
Cologne	9	4,115	Milan	5	3,750	Trinidad	6	2,370
Colon	7	2,281	Montevideo	9	4,615	Turin	9	4,520
Congo	34	9,605	Moscow	28	7,165	Valparaiso	37	5,910
Constantinople	11	5,810	Munich	10	5,535	Venice	10	4,780
Copenhagen	10	4,575	Naples	9	4,610	Vera Cruz	6	4,010
Demerara	11	2,605	Nassau	9	5,195	Vienna	9	4,740
Dresden	9	4,555	Nice	4	1,105	Yokohama	20	7,348
Fiji Islands	24	8,855	Nuremberg	9	4,700	Zanzibar	30	9,825
Florence	10	4,800		9	4,395	Zurich	9	4,470

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS

COMMISSIONS ON MONEY ORDERS.—The commissions on Money Orders issued in Canada for payment in Canada, Antigua, Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guam, Hawaii, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Tutuila (Samoa), Turks Islands, Virgin Islands and the United States are as follows:

$5 and under		3	cents.
Over $5 and up to	$10	6	"
" 10 "	30	10	"
" 30 "	50	15	"
" 50 "	75	25	"
" 75 "	100	30	"

The commission on money orders issued in the Yukon, payable in Canada, Newfoundland or the United States, is double the above rates.

No single Money Order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, the United States or Newfoundland, can be issued for more than $100; but as many of $100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

Money Orders are issued in Canada on the United Kingdom, Foreign Countries and British Possessions, at the rates of commission shown below:

For sums not exceeding $5		5	cents.
Over $5 and up to	$10	10	"
" 10 "	20	20	"
" 20 "	30	30	"
" 30 "	40	40	"
" 40 "	50	50	"
" 50 "	60	60	"
" 60 "	70	70	"
" 70 "	80	80	"
" 80 "	90	90	"
" 90 "	100	$1.00	"

No Money Order may be issued for an amount in excess of $100.

TABLE showing the amounts in Canadian money to be paid for Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Beyrout, British Guiana, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Constantinople, Dominica, England, Fiji Islands, Grenada, Ireland, Jamaica, Montserrat, Morocco, Nevis, New South Wales, New Zealand, Orange River Colony, Panama, Queensland, St. Christopher (St. Kitt's), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salonica, Scotland, Smyrna, South Australia, Tangier, Tasmania, The Transvaal, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Victoria (Australia), Virgin Islands, Wales and Western Australia.

Amount payable in English Money.			Dollars and cents.	Amount payable in English Money			Dollars and cents.	Amount payable in English Money.			Dollars and cents.
£	s.	d.	$ c.	£	s.	d.	$ c.	£	s.	d.	$ c.
0	0	1	0 2	0	7	0	1 71	5	0	0	24 35
0	0	2	0 4	0	8	0	1 95	6	0	0	29 22
0	0	3	0 6	0	9	0	2 19	7	0	0	34 09
0	0	4	0 8	0	10	0	2 44	8	0	0	38 96
0	0	5	0 10	0	11	0	2 68	9	0	0	43 83
0	0	6	0 12	0	12	0	2 92	10	0	0	48 70
0	0	7	0 14	0	13	0	3 17	11	0	0	53 57
0	0	8	0 16	0	14	0	3 41	12	0	0	58 44
0	0	9	0 18	0	15	0	3 65	13	0	0	63 31
0	0	10	0 20	0	16	0	3 90	14	0	0	68 18
0	0	11	0 22	0	17	0	4 14	15	0	0	73 05
0	1	0	0 24	0	18	0	4 38	16	0	0	77 92
0	2	0	0 49	0	19	0	4 63	17	0	0	82 79
0	3	0	0 73	1	0	0	4 87	18	0	0	87 66
0	4	0	0 97	2	0	0	9 74	19	0	0	92 53
0	5	0	1 22	3	0	0	14 61	20	0	0	97 40
0	6	0	1 46	4	0	0	19 48				

And two cents for each penny to make up the sum required.

In sending money by mail it is always best to transmit by Money Order if possible.

POSTAL NOTES

The Postal Note System established by the Post Office Department affords a cheap and convenient means for remitting small sums.

Are sold and paid at more than 10,000 Post Offices in Canada.

May be bought as quickly as stamps.

May be bought during all post office hours.

Can be crossed to insure safety.

To meet the public interest the rates have been fixed at very moderate figures, as follows:

1c. on note for	20c.	2c. on note for	90c.
1c. "	25c.	2c. "	$1.00
1c. "	30c.	2c. "	1.50
1c. "	40c.	2c. "	2.00
2c. "	50c.	2c. "	2.50
2c. "	60c.	3c. "	3.00
2c. "	70c.	3c. "	4.00
2c. "	75c.	3c. "	5.00
2c. "	80c.	5c. "	10.00

Odd cents may be made up by affixing Canadian postage stamps not exceeding 9 cents in value to the face of a Postal Note, if the same is for remittance to a place in Canada.

Additional postage stamps must not be attached to note by payee.

Canadian Postal Notes can be made payable at any post office in the United States transacting Money Order business. If the payee resides in a city, the notes must be drawn on the main city office, not on a sub-office or station.

Postage stamps must not be affixed to postal notes drawn for payment in the United States.

Canadian Postal Notes are payable only in Canada and the United States.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

are established at the General Office and at most of the branches. Sums of $1.00 or any multiple of $1.00 can be deposited. Interest, three per cent.

PARCEL POST

Direct Parcel Post Exchanges are in operation between Canada and the countries mentioned in the following table, the rate and limit of weight being as specified in each case:

	Rates of Postage		Limit of Weight.
	For first lb.	For each succeeding lb.	
Australian Commonwealth (except Western Australia)	24 cts.	24 cts	11 lbs.
Barbados	20 "	20 "	7 "
Bermuda	16 "	12 "	11 "
British Guiana	16 "	12 "	11 "
China	16 "	12 "	11 "
Grenada	25 "	25 "	7 "
Jamaica	20 "	20 "	7 "
Japan	20 "	20 "	7 "
Leeward Islands	20 "	20 "	7 "
Newfoundland	15 "	15 "	7 "
New Zealand	24 "	24 "	11 "
St. Lucia	20 "	20 "	7 "
St. Vincent	25 "	25 "	7 "
Tobago	16 "	16 "	7 "
Trinidad	16 "	16 "	7 "
Great Britain	16 "	12 "	11 "

Parcels may also be sent via England to nearly all other countries. Rates and special conditions may be found in the Official Postal Guide, or learned on inquiry at this office or any of the branch offices.

No correspondence must be enclosed. A Custom's Declaration of the contents and value of each parcel must be filled up at the post office, or one of the branches, by the sender.

No parcel sent from Canada by parcel post to the United Kingdom or to another country via the United Kingdom may contain an enclosure bearing a different address from that on the cover of the parcel.

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom must not exceed thirty inches in length by one foot in width, or depth, nor must the combined length and girth exceed six feet. Parcels will be accepted, however, three feet six inches in length, and having a combined length and girth not exceeding six feet, provided the contents are articles which could not be packed in shorter parcels, such as umbrellas, golf clubs, etc.

Parcels addressed to any country other than the United Kingdom must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

Closed parcels are not forwarded to or received from Hawaii, either direct or via England.

No parcel may contain coin or bullion exceeding five pounds sterling in value; in case of coins a special exception is made, allowing coins which are clearly intended for purposes of ornament to be enclosed in parcels even if their value exceeds five pounds.

The importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom by Parcel Post is prohibited—Letters, explosive and dangerous articles, foreign reprints of British Copyright works, acetylene, extracts or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco, snuff, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour, prison made goods, saccharin, and substances of a like nature or use, rags, shoddy, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases).

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS

Description	Miles per Hour	Feet per Minute	Feet per Second	Force in lbs. per Sq. Foot
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020
	3	264	4.4	.044
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079
	5	440	7.33	.123
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968
	25	2 200	36 6	3.075
High wind	30	2.640	44.0	4.428
	35	3,080	51.3	6.027
Very high wind	40	3,520	58 6	7 872
	45	3,960	66.0	9.963
Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	70	6,160	102.7	24,108
Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	100	8.800	146.6	49.200

VALUES OF LEADING MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN CANADA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1906.

Aerated and mineral waters	$2,227,274
Agricultural implements	12,835,748
Aluminum and aluminum ware	815,993
Asbestos	1,533,819
Awnings, tents and sails	911,103
Axes and tools	2,775,851
Baking powder and flavoring extracts	1,474,252
Belting and hose, leather	939,312
Bicycles	335,425
Boilers and engines	3,473,899
Boots and shoes	20,264,686
Boot and shoe supplies	552,802
Boxes and bags, paper	1,892,511
Boxes, wooden	1,669,483
Brass castings	1,144,756
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	17,242,605
Brick, tile and pottery	4,774,305
Bridges, iron and steel	3,709,092
Brooms and brushes	1.144,803
Butter and cheese	32,402,265
Cardboard	320,896
Carpets	910,340
Car repairs	12,290,330
Carriages and wagons	8,347,509
Carriage and wagon materials	1,632,487
Cars and car works	14,430,190
Cement, Portland	2,271,002
Clothing, men's custom	7,024,926
Clothing, men's factory	12,383,311
Clothing, women's, custom	3,536,094
Clothing, women's, factory	9,629,567
Coffee and spices	2,204,967
Coffins and caskets	799,302
Coke	1,279,259
Condensed milk	855,409
Cooperage	1,855,632
Cordage, rope and twine	2,756,147
Corsets and supplies	1,029,942
Cottons	14,223,447
Drugs	2,893,321
Electrical apparatus and supplies	8,996,906
Electric light and power	7,587,899
Elevators	682,800
Evaporated fruits and vegetables	823,199
Explosives	498,318
Fertilizers	272,676
Fish, preserved	7,929,064
Flouring and grist mill products	56,703,269
Foundry and machine shop products	24,013,094
Fruit and vegetable canning	3,598,900
Furnishing goods, men's	4,966,267
Furniture and upholstered goods	9,003,688
Gas, lighting and heating	2,193,996
Glass	1,421,773
Gloves and mittens	2,423,584
Hairwork	$256,719
Hardware, carriage and saddlery	870,542
Harness and saddlery	4,800,555
Hats, caps and furs	9,104,297
Hosiery and knit goods	6,682,195
Interior decorations	540,296
Iron and steel products	9,941,385
Jewelry and repairs	2,356,710
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	15,142,217
Liquors, distilled	2,343,683
Liquors, malt	8,569,789
Log products	69,084,920
Lumber products	21,078,158
Malt	936,961
Mattresses and spring beds	823,819
Metallic roofing and flooring	1,040,206
Monuments and tombstones	1,647,488
Musical instruments	3,689,205
Oils	4,519,929
Oil clothing	948,538
Paints and varnishes	3,779,181
Paper	9,449,842
Patent medicines	1,697,898
Picture frames	605,504
Plumbers' supplies	2,885,183
Plumbing and tinsmithing	11,406,671
Printing and bookbinding	6,899,149
Printing and publishing	13,038,104
Pumps and windmills	832,165
Railway supplies	983,000
Roofing and roofing materials	1,326,434
Rubber and elastic goods	725,800
Seed cleaning and preparing	2,335,358
Sewing Machines	501,550
Ships and ship repairs	1,648,317
Silversmithing	946,225
Slaughtering and meat packing	27,220,363
Smelting	28,426,328
Soap	3,000,821
Starch	1,228,250
Stone, cut	1,278,780
Sugar, refined	18,268,260
Textiles, dyeing and finishing	2,264,027
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	6,453,100
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	8,821,823
Vinegar and pickles	543,193
Wall paper	1,023,000
Window blinds and shades	968,600
Wire	3,934,484
Wire fencing	1,286,549
Wood pulp, chemical and mechanical	3,793,131
Woodworking and turning	786,679
Woollen goods	5,764,600

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annual mineral production of Canada for the past 20 years, as published by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is as follows:

1886	$10,221,255	1897	$28,485,023
1887	10,321,331	1898	38,412,431
1888	12,518,894	1899	49,234,005
1889	14,013,113	1900	64,420,983
1890	16,763,353	1901	65,804,611
1891	18,976,616	1902	63,211,634
1892	16,623,415	1903	61,740,513
1893	20,035,082	1904	60,073,897
1894	19,931,158	1905	69,078,999
1895	20,505,917	1906	79,386,697
1896	22,474,256	1907	86,842,845

POPULATION.

By the first census, taken in 1665, the population of Canada was 3,251. In 1763, it had risen to 70,000, and in 1871 to 3,485,761. In 1881 the figures were 4,324,810; in 1891, 4,833,239; in 1901, 5,371,315, and in 1908 (estimated), 6,500,000.

The density of population as shown by the number of persons to the square mile, in 1901 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 51.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.8; Ontario, 9.9; Quebec, 4.8; Manitoba, 3.9, and British Columbia, 0.4.

According to the census of 1901, there were 1,649,371 persons of French descent in Canada, of whom 80 per cent. were in the Province of Quebec, some 150,000 in Ontario, and the few remaining scattered in the West. It is estimated that the French Canadian population doubles every twenty-seven years.

THE CROPS OF CANADA.

Report for the Month ended November 30, 1908.

An area of 27,505,663 acres of field crops has yielded a harvest which, computed at average local market prices, has a value of $432,534,000.

Crops.	Yield per acre	Total yield
Fall wheat .....bushels	24.40	18,798,000
Spring wheat ..... "	16.03	93,636,000
Oats ..... "	31.64	250,377,000
Barley ..... "	26.79	46,762,000
Rye ..... "	17.05	1,711,000
Peas ..... "	17.09	7,060,000
Buckwheat ..... "	24.55	7,153,000
Mixed grains ..... "	32.73	19,049,000
Flax .....bushels	10.76	1,499,000
Beans ..... "	27.00	1,245,000
Corn for husking . "	62.45	22,872,000
Potatoes ..... "	132.00	73,790,000
Turnips and other roots "	373.00	101,248,000
Hay and clover.....tons	1.39	11,450,000
Fodder corn ..... "	11.27	2,928,000
Sugar beets ..... "	10.07	109,000

The principal grain crops of the country are wheat, oats and barley, which aggregate in area 16,297,100 acres and in value $209,070,000; and the principal fodder crop is hay and clover, which off an area of 8,210,900 acres has a value of $121,884,000. Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, grown on 1,525,750 acres, have a value of $23,044,000; the hoed or cultivated crops of beans, potatoes, turnips and other roots, corn and sugar beets, grown on 1,471,913 acres, have a value of $78,536,000.

Statistics of Field Crops for 1908.

Provinces	Yield per acre	Total yield
P. E. Island—	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	14.25	393,000
Oats	33.70	5,058,000
Barley	31.60	186,000
Peas	23.00	14,000
Beans	20.00	4,000
Buckwheat	28.50	111,000
Mixed grains	40.50	608,000
Potatoes	208.00	7,327,000
Turnips and other roots	447.00 tons	3,710,000 tons
Hay and clover.....	1.75	417,000
Fodder corn	7.75	6,000
Nova Scotia—	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	17.40	358,000
Oats	31.70	4,245,000
Barley	28.80	277,000
Rye	14.00	10,000
Peas	14.20	21,000
Beans	18.00	56,000
Buckwheat	25.00	450,000
Mixed grains	35.30	261,000
Corn for husking.....	21.00	4,000
Potatoes	180.00	7,884,000
Turnips and other roots	382.00 tons	7,144,000 tons
Hay and clover	1.70	1,089,000
Fodder corn	7.40	2,000
New Brunswick—	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	17.30	349,000
Oats	24.80	5,057,000
Barley	22.50	79,000
Rye	20.00	4,000
Peas	9.00	24,000
Beans	16.30	33,000
Buckwheat	25.50	1,573,000
Mixed grains	28.90	153,000
Potatoes	209.00	11,203,000
Turnips and other roots.	317.00 tons	1,839,000 tons
Hay and clover	1.34	931,000
Fodder Corn	10.00	9,000
Quebec—	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat	13.50	1,424,000
Oats	23.00	35,478,000
Barley	19.80	2,170,000
Rye	16.10.	325,000
Peas	13.00	675,000
Beans	21.40	257,000
Buckwheat	23.10	2,111,000
Mixed grains.....	24.40	3,250,000
Flax	14.00	-
Corn for husking	33.50	1,126,000
Potatoes	120.00	16,680,000
Turnips and other roots	296.00 tons	10,508,000 tons
Hay and clover	1.20	3,473,000
Fodder corn.....	10.00	441,000

Provinces	Yield per acre	Total yield
Ontario—	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat.....	23.60	15,798,000
Spring wheat	15.80	2,259,000
Oats	33.40	103,821,000
Barley	28.40	21,124,000
Rye	16.25	1,030,000
Peas	17.75	6,294,000
Beans 20.90		895,000
Buckwheat	25.00	2,908,000
Mixed grains.....	35.10	14,777,000
Flax	-	-
Corn for husking.....	65.45	21,742,000
Potatoes	126.00	23,096,000
Turnips and other roots	385.00 tons	75,460,000 tons
Hay and clover	1.40	5,187,000
Fodder corn	11.63	2,470,000
Sugar beets.....	12.00	67,000
Manitoba—	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat.....	17.00	50,269,000
Oats	33.80	44,711,000
Barley	25.80	17,093,000
Rye	16.00	101,000
Peas	20.00	32,000
Beans	20.00	-
Mixed grains	27.50	-
Flax	12.00	281,000
Potatoes	183.00	3,807,000
Turnips and other roots	480.00 tons	1,440,000 tons
Hay and clover.....	1.80	215,000
Saskatchewan—	bu.	bu.
Spring wheat.....	14.50	34,742,000
Oats	31.40	29,205,000
Barley	24.10	1,952,000
Rye	13.66	41,000
Peas	22.00	-
Flax	10.40	1,144,000
Potatoes	110.00	1,826,000
Turnips and other roots	290.00 tons	477,000 tons
Hay and clover.....	1.90	27,000
Alberta—	bu.	bu.
Fall wheat	29.70	3,000 000
Spring wheat	22.60	3,842,000
Oats	43.90	22,802,000
Barley	29.90	3,881,000
Rye	30.75	200,000
Peas	35.00	-
Mixed grains	35.00	-
Flax	12.50	74,000
Potatoes	149.00	1,967,000
Turnips and other roots	268.00 tons	670,000 tons
Hay and clover	1.95	111,000
Sugar beets	8.00	42,000

WHEAT IN WESTERN CANADA.

The average yield of winter wheat in Western Canada for the last fourteen years has been 28 bushels to the acre. At times the yield has reached from 40 to 45 bushels. The highest yearly average has been almost 28 bushels. Tests show that this wheat has 10 per cent. more albuminoids than the best European brands, and that Canadian flour will make more bread, weight for weight, than any other flour imported into Great Britain.

This wheat is sown in August and usually attains a height of 6 to 8 inches before winter. It passes through the cold weather without damage and is ready for harvesting during the first two weeks of August in the following year. In Alberta and other parts of the Northwest it is considered a safe annual crop.

FRUIT DISTRICTS.

In Ontario, in the counties bordering on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, where the winter climate is moderate, grapes and peaches, plums and quince are grown on a commercial basis. These fruits are shipped to all parts of Ontario and to Quebec, Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces. Fruit orchards sell for as much as $1,000 per acre. In the more settled parts, apples are grown with success, especially in the river valleys of the Ottawa and Lake St. Lawrence, while berries and other small fruits can be raised in nearly every part of the province.

FRUIT GROWING.

ALBERTA.—Small fruits do well in all districts. Crabapples, apples, and plums are grown in the south below Edmonton. The Provincial Government has 10 small fruit experimental stations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—It is estimated that one million acres south of the 52nd degree will produce all the fruits of the temperate zone. Apples of excellent quality will grow as far north as Hazleton, on the Skeena River. Nectarines, apricots, fruits, almonds and nuts have been tried with success. Acreage of orchards is increasing rapidly.

MANITOBA.—Plums, currants, raspberries and strawberries do well. Some varieties of apples have grown to maturity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Apples and small fruits are generally grown, more attention being paid to the latter.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The crop of apples in 1907 was estimated at 700,000 barrels. In 1907 an exhibit from Kings and Annapolis counties won the silver Knightian medal, and eleven medals to private exhibitors, at the Royal Agricultural Show in London; also a gold medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. Scientific culture is becoming general. The Government have established 32 model orchards.

ONTARIO.—The estimated total orchard and garden acreage in 1906 was 355,300 acres; vineyards, 12,785 acres. The apple crop in 1906 was 35,000,000 bushels, from 6,898,810 trees. The principal apples exported are early varieties, St. Lawrence and Duchess: winter varieties, Northern Spies, Greenings, King, Russett, Snow, Baldwin, Ben Davis and Tolman Sweet. Peaches and grapes are grown out of doors in large quantities in the southwestern districts and in the Niagara section. The finest pears for export are also grown. Only apples and pears are as yet exported to Great Britain. Peaches, plums and cherries for home market and Manitoba.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Spy, King, Ben Davis, Wealthy, Ontario and Peewaukee are the chief varieties of apples grown. Pears, plums and cherries are successfully cultivated.

QUEBEC.—There are in different parts of the province nine experimental fruit stations. There are many orchards in the Montreal district and in the eastern townships, where large quantities of apples, pears, cherries and other fruits are grown. The Montreal district is famous for its Fameuse apples and melons. In the district of Quebec, which is colder, there are also good orchards of apple, plum and cherry trees.

FISHERIES.

With a seacoast covering a distance of more than 12,000 miles, Canada can boast of possessing the greatest fisheries in the world. The salt water inshore area is estimated to be more than 1,500 square miles, while the fresh water area is nearly fifty times as great, or 72,000 square miles. According to the census reports, the value of the fisheries for the five years ending in 1907 has averaged over $25,500,000 yearly. About 75,000 men were employed, with an equipment valued at $14,500,000. Nova Scotia leads in this industry, with British Columbia second, and New Brunswick third. Cod, salmon, lobsters and herring, and the salt water fishes, and whitefish, trout and pickerel of the fresh water fishes are the most valuable.

FOREST AREA.

It is estimated that the forest area of Canada is approximately 1,000,000,000 acres, or something over 1,500,000 square miles, and that one-fifth of this great territory is available for the supply of merchantable timber. The forest belt extends from the border of Alaska, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, nearly to the Straits of Belle Isle, a distance of some 3,000 miles. With an average breadth of 700 miles, this woodland area approximates 2,100,000 square miles.

TIMBER LICENSES.

To cut timber on Dominion lands, it is necessary to obtain a license. These are sold at public auction at the office of the Dominion Timber Agent, subject to an upset price fixed by an official valuation. The licenses expire on the 30th of April of each year, and are renewable yearly. The licensee must pay an annual ground rent, stumpage dues, and half the cost incurred by the Government in guarding the timber from fire. The ground rent west of Gate, B. C., is 5 cents per acre; elsewhere, $5.00 per square mile. The stumpage dues are: for railway ties, ½ cent to 1¼ cents each; saw lumber, 50 cents per 1,000 feet B.M.; shingle bolts, 25 cents per cord; other products, 5 per cent. of selling price. All timber must be manufactured at saw mills connected with berth in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, and in every case must be manufactured in Canada. Every licensee must furnish a sworn statement annually showing quantity of timber manufactured and sold under his license.

In the forest reserves, cutting of timber is allowable, but settlement therein is prohibited. The law is framed for the purpose of allowing the removal of full grown timber, to enable the lesser sizes to attain maturity in a shorter time than would otherwise be possible, to conserve a full volume of water in the rivers and to guard against loss by fire.

DAIRYING.

ALBERTA.—Numerous springs, rivers and lakes, together with luxuriant native grasses, make dairying very profitable. There are 20 private creameries and 7 cheese factories, also 20 co-operative creameries managed by the Government.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Good water and luxuriant grasses in plenty. A favorable climate on the coast. Local demand is constantly increasing. Eighteen co-operative and private creameries are established. The Provincial Government aids establishment of co-operative creameries. A cheese factory at Langley has a daily capacity of 1,000 pounds.

MANITOBA.—Dairying is still in its infancy; 36 creameries and 34 cheese factories are in operation. In 1907, output of these factories was: Dairy butter, 3,239,006 pounds; value, $662,161. Creamery butter, 1,577,238 pounds; value, $168,997. Total dairy products, $1,217,582. Farmers marketed 3,239,006 pounds; value, $662,162.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—In 1906, 42 cheese factories made 1,320,858 pounds of cheese from 13,491,345 pounds of milk, valued at $156,321; and 41 creameries made 967,203 pounds of butter, valued at $217,642. Large quantities of cheese and butter are shipped to East Indies, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

NOVA SCOTIA.—There is great room for development. The growth of manufacturing and mining industries have greatly increased the demand and price of dairy products. Scarcely half enough butter is produced to supply the demand. There are 15 creameries and cheese factories in the province.

ONTARIO.—In 1907 there were 1,152,071 milch cows. In 1905, 1,198 cheese factories gave an output of 164,866,223 pounds; gross value, $17,417,757. Of butter the greater part is made on the farm. Ninety-two creameries in 1905 made 8,381,585 pounds. Manufacture of condensed milk is becoming an important industry; three such factories have been established in recent years. The total annual value of dairy products is $35,000,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—There are 46 cheese and butter factories, all conducted by joint stock companies. In 1901 the cheese product was 4,457,519 pounds, value $435,617. In 1905, value of butter made in creameries was $101,491.

QUEBEC.—In 1907 there were in the province, 627 butter factories, 1,392 cheese factories, and 736 combined cheese and butter factories, a total of 2,806 factories.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Abundant water and grass and bluffs of trees are found in eastern and northeastern districts. In 1907 the total output of creamery butter was estimated at 300,000 pounds, and dairy butter at 700,000 pounds.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

ALBERTA.—The southern Alberta ranges are famous. Breeders of horses are organized and hold a spring show at Calgary. A great improvement is being made by the introduction of pure bred sires. Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires, Suffolks, Hackneys. Cattle usually spend the winter out in S. Alberta and Peace River country; the settlers are driving the industry further north. The Western Stock Growers Association, representing the Range Cattle Breeders' Association, have headquarters at Macleod. The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association hold an annual bull sale and fat stock show. The breeds best represented are the Shorthorn and Herefords. There are a few Polled Angus and Galloways and Jerseys. Holsteins and Ayrshires are being introduced. Abattoirs at Calgary and Edmonton. Surplus cattle is exported to British Columbia, Yukon, Winnipeg and Great Britain. According to census of 1906 Alberta had 226,534 horses and 950,000 cattle.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Fraser River valley and the interior plateaus are peculiarly adapted to cattle raising. Importations of horses, cattle and other live stock annually amount to about three million dollars. The tendency is toward small herds and improvement of stock. The demand for heavy draught horses is increasing. Prices vary from $200 to $300.

MANITOBA.—There is an increasing demand for stockers. An immense crop of coarse grains and fodder is easily raised. With a greater supply of help, more attention will be paid to the feeding of fat cattle. In 1906, milch cows numbered 350,969 head.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Marked success has been obtained in Hereford and Holstein herds. Heavy draught horses, roadsters, carriage and saddle horses and general purpose types are raised. In 1907 the Government imported from Scotland, and sold at auction, 18 Clydesdales.

ONTARIO.—At Chicago Fair, Ontario won 932 live stock awards, and at St. Louis Fair, one-half of the total awards. In 1907, horses numbered 727,666, milch cows 152,071, other cattle 1,774,165. Many horses have been purchased for the British Army. Many are shipped to fill the demand in the West. They have a reputation for sound wind, endurance and intelligence.

QUEBEC.—The Government has imported many Belgian draught horses and the effect of that importation is felt advantageously in many counties. Many farmers' clubs and stock-breeding syndicates own thoroughbred live stock.

SASKATCHEWAN.—In 1906, cattle numbered 121,700, horses 240,866. At the Provincial Horse Show, some of the best Clydesdales in America are exhibited.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

Every man who is obliged to work for his living should make a point to lay up a little money for a "rainy day."

Accumulated money is always ready to use when needed. Scrape together five dollars, deposit it in the savings bank, and then resolve to deposit a given sum, small though it be, once a month, or once a week, according to circumstances. With such an account a man feels a desire to enlarge his deposit. It gives him lessons in frugality and economy, weans him from habits of extravagance, and is the very best guard in the world against intemperance, dissipation and vice.

No better investment can be found for women than the purchase of a Singer Sewing Machine. There is nothing in the whole range of labor-saving appliances that will earn so great a return for the investment as a sewing machine. That the Singer is the best, and consequently the cheapest, is the judgment of more than a million women each year.

THE LINEN CLOSET.

Although linen closets such as delighted the hearts of housekeepers formerly are impossible in most cases to-day, yet the piles of snowy linen may still be arranged so that they will be beautiful to see.

If available, a closet should be used in preference to trunk, sideboard, box couch or hall settle or any other of the makeshifts employed in city homes. Neat white pine shelves should be fitted to extend the entire distance from floor to ceiling. The old fashioned idea that drawers were essential to prevent the linen from becoming soiled was abandoned long ago.

Another and much more potent argument in favor of the shelves is that the linen can be more prettily arranged on them than when packed in drawers. It is always possible to have covers of some pretty gingham, cretonne or cheap printed material to hang in front of the shelves.

The shelves should be at least eighteen inches apart and the broader they are the better, up to a width of, say, eighteen inches.

On the fashion of stacking and arranging the linen depends the beauty of a linen closet. Each sort should be similarly folded and laid on the shelves in the same way.

Sheets, bedspreads and tablecloths should be folded so that they present a long rather than square shape. Pillow cases should be folded three times, lengthwise, then once through the middle, then once again. Napkins are treated in the same fashion.

Bureau covers vary so much that the method of folding must be decided to suit each one. If a certain method has been decided upon, for instance, if all the articles have been folded in the oblong shape, then it is best to follow that idea as nearly as possible, for the beauty of a linen closet is in uniform stacks.

One rule in particular that should be adhered to in storing household linen is to pack each piece away after having folded it evenly, edge to edge, and then to see that each is placed exactly over the other so that the practised eye will see no deviation from the effect aimed at.

All the articles of one sort should be piled together, but the piles should not be too high if there is sufficient room to spread them out. Nor should the piles be laid parallel to the edge of the shelf or at right angles to it but diagonally across it, for this lends a pleasing variety.

It takes time to pile the linen and see that it is done accurately after each wash day, but to the housewife who loves her linen store it will be a pleasure that she will not deny herself even at the risk of leaving something else undone.

Sheets should be laid so that the corners come close to the edge but alternating. The first sheet is laid with its long fold toward the front, the open edges diagonally toward the wall. The next sheet is placed with the open edges toward the front and folded or long side of the parcel diagonally toward the center of the shelf.

Every sheet as it is folded ready for storing will have two folded sides and two that show edges. It is the folded sides that always are turned toward the front, the open edges toward the wall.

The third sheet is laid on in the same manner as the first, and the fourth as the second, and so on. The effect of such a stack is pleasing to the eye and is quite as simple of arrangement as to place them one over the other without an attempt at an effective result.

It is quite possible to follow the same arrangement with nearly all pieces of linen. One should always see that the larger pieces are placed prominently in the center with smaller pieces, gradually diminishing in size at either end.

Blankets require special treatment in folding and in storing away. It is best to conceal, so far as possible, the combination of gorgeous colors usually found in such articles.

To do this fold the blanket end to end. This brings the stripes together evenly. Then fold the striped edges along the middle fold. This makes a long, narrow parcel. Then fold each end of the oblong toward the center, leaving in the center a space of a few inches, which, when the two double ends are folded together, acts as a sort of hinge, allowing the package to look more compact and workmanlike. In this way the blankets present a uniform appearance.

When the blankets are stowed away on the topmost shelf, which is by far the best location for them, they may be laid close to the edge of the shelf in a uniform manner, their narrowest portions toward the front.

Such a linen closet will prove a joy as well as inspiration to even the most unenthusiastic housekeepers.

ORIGIN OF THE MODERN CALENDAR

A curious point in our modern calendar is the irregularity in the number of the days in the different months. We could hardly remember the right lengths if it were not for the familiar rhyme, "Thirty days hath September." In the oldest Roman calendars the months were of thirty and twenty-nine days each.

But when Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar of Numa Pompilius he gave them alternating thirty-one and thirty, beginning with January. February was an exception, and was given twenty-nine in ordinary and thirty in leap years. After Cæsar's death the month Quintilis was renamed Julius in his honor. Some time later Augustus chose the following month, Sextieis, as his own, and called it Augustus. But it had only thirty days, and it was not to be endured that Augustus should be inferior to Julius. So the Emperor took one day from February, leaving it but twenty-eight, and gave it to Augustus. This disturbed Cæsar's orderly arrangements, and three months of thirty-one days, viz., July, August and September, came together. The extra day of the latter was, therefore, given to October, and a day taken from November was given to December.

The calendar, like so many other of our institutions, has been a thing of slow growth, and herein, perhaps, lies the secret of its stability. This is illustrated by the fate of the brand-new calendar of the French Republic. At the time of the Revolution an attempt was made to get rid of the Roman names of the months, and other associations. A new calendar was arranged by a committee, of which the moving spirit seems to have been Philippe Fabre d'Eglantine, dramatist and revolutionist. The old months were cut up so that from eight to eleven days of one were united with from twenty-two to nineteen of the following, to make twelve months of thirty days each.

IN THE SEWING ROOM.

Women who consider their appearance and wish to look as well-clothed as possible on the sum allotted for dress, will always have at least a portion of their sewing done at home. To facilitate the extra amount of work arising at certain times of the Spring and Fall, a room might well be set apart for the sole purpose of sewing.

If a special room is not practicable, two old sheets, spreads or table-cloths, may be sewn together and used to cover the carpet. Fasten down at intervals with safety pins and at the close of each day the cloth may be easily rolled up and the lint, clippings and small threads disposed of without further trouble. Easily-soiled material is thus kept from possible contact with a dusty floor covering.

The room should be cleared of all articles of ornament which may be dispensed with during this time and the Singer Sewing Machine and a stout table be given positions where the light is good. The table should be soft enough to trace upon, large enough to spread a skirt breadth on. A good idea is to cover the table with white oilcloth, especially when working with lace or silk.

The Singer Sewing Machine will naturally be the most important article of furniture the room contains. It can be depended upon to do its part well, but, before commencing work, it should be overhauled as is an automobile before a long trip. The Singer shows so little effect from hard usage, that few women realize how much finer results could be obtained with less energy if a little care were expended on the machine. All the working parts should be saturated with kerosene and left to stand for several hours before being rubbed off with a clean, dry flannel cloth. Then, oil the works generously with Singer oil, run the machine at the top notch speed *with the needle out,* constantly wiping away all superfluous oil.

Be *certain* you have a full supply of needles.

The portieres and curtains of the room may be left in position as a good place to pin half-completed sleeves, collars, waists, or skirts awaiting the finishing touches. Large-headed, slender pins should be provided for this purpose.

A small *gas or oil stove,* which may be nothing more than a single lid costing little, will be found invaluable for heating irons, of which there should be three, one small and double-ended, the other two, larger. An *ironing board* and *sleeve-board* will both be found useful.

A cheval glass would certainly be an aid during fitting, but a wall mirror on a wire of so great length that the mirror may be raised or lowered at pleasure, will be found a tolerable substitute.

Two low chairs are desirable for sewing and may be obtained by cutting an inch off the height of the ordinary chair.

A denim bag, such as is used on closet doors for shoes and soiled clothes, will be found a great convenience. In one pocket is white cotton thread, another holds silk thread, findings are in a third, a fourth holds patterns, and so on, while the big bag below keeps dress materials safely. A gingham bag is desirable for holding left-over pieces. One woman keeps a second bag, in which she puts all tiny scraps. While she sews her little daughter amuses herself cutting these scraps into very tiny pieces which are used to fill sofa pillows.

A wide-mouthed bottle with a screw top will serve as the best receptacle for buttons as they are always in sight and the kind needed may be selected without emptying out the whole contents. Failing this, a square of cloth with cord run through the hem on all four sides and looped at each corner, will be found a tolerable substitute. When the bag is opened, the cloth lies flat on the table, showing the buttons at a glance and gathering up the corner loops, encloses them again with no difficulty.

A six-inch steel gauge graded to eighths of an inch will be found more convenient to manipulate than paper or cardboard and absolutely accurate.

A good-sized *paper-weight* will often be convenient to keep a large piece of work from sliding.

In *hemstitching* much time is lost in counting threads or distancing stitches. After pulling the threads, baste the hem and take the work to the machine. Regulate the stitch to the length desired, and stitch without thread, close to the edge of the hem. This will give accurate marking, easy to follow:

To transfer designs for the embroidery which is so popular this year, baste the paper containing the design firmly on the material to be embroidered. Unthread the machine needle and follow the pattern carefully. Remove the paper and trace over the needle marks on the material with a fine pointed pencil. Or, simply perforate the pattern by following with a large unthreaded needle on the machine, and use the transfer powder to mark on the material.

Hand run tucks for those who deem them a luxury may be better made and in much less time if marked with a Singer tucking attachment. Use a coarse needle on the machine but no thread. In this way not only the creases for turning are made but regular stitches ensured. Very fine thread or silk, and the needles known as "betweens" should be used in the handsewing.

To turn a very narrow and perfectly even hem in table napkins, use the hemmer presser-foot on the Singer Sewing Machine. Run the napkins through without threading the machine.

To baste long skirt seams for trial use the Singer Sewing Machine. Make the longest possible stitch on the machine, slightly loosen the tension and hold the two sides firmly together with the bias edge below. This will save time and the seams may be ripped as easily as when basted in the ordinary way.

Darning table linen, etc.—In large hotels and restaurants, laundries and hospitals, where great quantities of linen are used, the work is done on the Singer Sewing Machine No. 9, fitted with a special presser-foot for darning.

Darning Stockings.—The Singer Stocking Darner is just a small metal hoop or clasp that holds the stocking in a tight grasp, so that the toe or heel or any part of it may be placed under the machine needle and darned with neatness and dispatch.

The hoop has several movable arms that catch the part of the stocking not being mended and hold it firmly; then there is a spring that fits over the hoop and keeps the part of the stocking containing the hole in a tight grip so that it cannot slip. The hoops, by holding all the rest of the stocking beneath them, keep any part of the stocking except that to be mended from slipping under the needle.

By removing the needle from the machine, the hoop is slipped under the needlebar and the needle is replaced without even being unthreaded. Then, the presser-foot being removed, and the stitch regulator turned to the smallest possible stitch, the darning is accomplished by simply stitching back and forth very closely across the ribs of the goods and then back and forth in the other direction, just as in darning with the hands.

It is really very simple. Not simple merely to look at in the hands of an accomplished demonstrator, but is perfectly practical. It makes a neater darn and a smoother one than can be made by hand.

The following practical short-cuts in sewing will be appreciated by every woman.

TO REMOVE THE DISFIGURING FULNESS BELOW THE BELT OF A SHIRT WAIST:

Adjust the gathers at the waist-line and stay by stitching over them a piece of tape. Cut the fulled material on a line with and just below the tape, the length of the tape. Pull out to its full length, cut off the superfluous cloth, and, to the lower edge of the tape, hem the straight peplum thus produced.

A large reading glass, fastened on the back of a chair, will be found a great convenience in cutting linen by the thread.

To cut sleazy or very thin silk, which pull out of shape under a pattern, baste the edges of the silk evenly to a newspaper. Cut through silk and paper.

To make gathers lay evenly without the stroking which is so likely to injure fine material, run a second gathering thread just below the first.

To press tucks in Crepe de Chine, put a sheet of white tissue paper over the right side. In this way the tucks may be seen and kept straight.

In stitching a straight and bias seam together, fasten carefully at intervals. Stitch with the bias seam underneath as the tendency of the presser-foot is to stretch the upper seam slightly while the under-feed will hold the bias threads in position. For this reason, in stitching the shoulder seams of waists let the back be underneath as it is the front which needs stitching.

In sewing a button on a heavy garment, put a pin across the top of the button and pass the threads over this pin. Upon removing the pin, sufficient slack is found in the threads to raise the button properly from the garment. Before fastening off the thread, wind it several times around this slack, and fasten on the right side of the cloth just below the button.

To make a very neat buttonhole, stitch on the sewing machine the exact length the buttonhole is to be cut, stitching about four times one-sixteenth of an inch apart. Cut the silk, work the buttonhole and if any of the machine stitching shows, it can easily be ripped out.

To cut buttonholes through two or three thicknesses of material, without separating the fabrics; mark the place and size of the buttonhole with a basting thread or chalk, and with a fine stitch and thread to match the buttonhole twist, stitch with a Singer Sewing Machine each side of and quite close to this mark. Cut the buttonhole between the lines of stitching. This will not only hold the various thicknesses together but will form a stay over which the buttonhole may be worked.

To make an eyelet buttonhole, i. e., a buttonhole having a round opening at the outer edge, use a punch after the straight hole is cut. Work around this opening with the same stitch used for the remainder of the buttonhole. Where a punch is not obtainable, take up two or three threads of the material on a needle held in the direction the buttonhole runs, but at its outer end. Raise these threads and cut beneath them close to the needle. A round hole will then appear. Work this as though cut with a punch.

All buttonholes should be dampened and pressed.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

B. C.

4004 The Creation (Bible Chron.)
2348 The Deluge (Bible Chron.)
1491 The Exodus from Egypt.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1048 David King of Israel.
1004 Dedication of Solomon's Temple.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
490 Battle of Marathon.
480 Battle of Thermopylæ.
216 Battle of Cannæ.
55 Cæsar's invasion of Britain.
4 Birth of Our Lord.

A. D.

29 The Crucifixion of Our Lord.
61 Revolt of Britons under Boadicea.
70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
312 Constantine converted to Christianity.
428 Romans quitted Britain.
597 St. Augustine arrived in England.
622 Mohammedan Hegira.
827 Egbert, first king of all England.
871 Alfred the Great succeeded to the Crown.
886 Foundation of Oxford University.
1066 Battle of Hastings.
1095 The Crusades began.
1215 King John signed Magna Charta.
1265 First Parliament held at Winchester.
1346 Battle of Cressy.
1347 Capture of Calais.
1356 The French defeated at Poictiers and king captured.
1381 Rebellion of Wat Tyler.
1415 Battle of Agincourt.
1431 Joan of Arc burnt.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his Printing-press in England
1486 Houses of York and Lancaster united.
1492 Discovery of America by Columbus.
1497 Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot.
1513 Battle of Flodden.
1520 Field of Cloth of Gold.
1534 Authority of the Pope disallowed.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1535 Jacques Cartier arrived at Montreal.
1554 Execution of Lady Jane Grey.
1556 Archbishop Cranmer burnt.
1558 Calais taken from the English.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1584 Virginia taken possession of by Raleigh.

A. D.

1587 Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated.
1600 East India Company chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1603 First visit of Champlain to Canada.
1604 James I. first King of Great Britain, Oct. 24.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot, November 5.
1608 Quebec founded by Champlain.
1613 St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
1616 Death of William Shakespeare.
1620 Pilgrims by the "Mayflower" landed.
1624 Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch.
1629 Capture of Quebec by Sir David Kirke.
1632 Canada restored to France.
1640 The Long Parliament met.
1642 Montreal founded by Maisonneuve.
1645 Charles I defeated at Naseby.
1649 Charles I beheaded, January 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1653 The Long Parliament dissolved, April 20.
1655 Jamaica captured.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1661 Bombay ceded to Great Britain by Portugal.
1664 New York taken from the Dutch.
1665 The Great Plague of London.
1666 The Great Fire of London.
1670 Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by the Quakers.
1688 Trial of the Seven Bishops.
1688 James II abdicated.
1689 William and Mary declared King and Queen.
1690 Battle of the Boyne.
1692 Massacre of Glencoe.
1701 Society for Propagation of the Gospel founded.
1701 Prussia made a kingdom.
1704 Gibraltar taken.
1704 Battle of Blenheim.
1704 First newspaper in America (Boston).
1707 Legislative Union of England with Scotland.
1713 Peace of Utrecht.
1714 Accession of the House of Hanover.
1720 The South Sea Bubble.
1746 Battle of Culloden.
1749 Halifax, N. S., founded by Lord Halifax.
1752 First newspaper published in Canada.
1752 "New Style" adopted, September 3.
1755 Great Earthquake at Lisbon.

A. D.

1756 The Black-hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won the Battle of Plassey.
1759 Canada taken from the French.
1775 Battle of Lexington.
1776 Declaration of American Independence, July 4.
1776 United States first so styled, September 9.
1779 Captain Cook killed.
1782 Independence of U. S. A. acknowledged.
1787 First Colonial Bishopric, Nova Scotia.
1788 First Settlement in Australia (convicts).
1789 The French Revolution began.
1789 George Washington first President of U. S.
1792 First Parliament of Upper Canada.
1793 Louis XVI of France guillotined.
1793 Invention of the Cotton-gin.
1794 Lord Howe's Victory, "The Glorious First of June."
1794 London Missionary Society founded.
1797 Mutiny at the Nore.
1798 Battle of the Nile.
1800 Malta taken.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1802 Treaty of Amiens.
1804 Bonaparte, Emperor of French.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar: death of Nelson, October 21.
1806 Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch.
1807 Fulton's first Steamboat Voyage.
1809 Battle of Corunna; death of Sir J. Moore.
1812 The French Expedition to Russia.
1812 Battle of Queenston Heights.
1813 Capture of "Chesapeake" by "Shannon," June 1.
1814 Invention of the Printing Machine.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1816 Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth.
1821 Death of Napoleon Bonaparte.
1821 Commencement of Lachine Canal.
1827 Battle of Navarino.
1830 Revolution in France (Louis Philippe, King of the French).
1830 Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened.
1834 Slavery abolished in British colonies, August 1.
1836 First Railroad in Canada.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1837 Rebellion in Canada.
1838 "Great Western" steamed to New York.
1838 First Electric Telegraph constructed.

1840 Marriage of Queen Victoria.
1840 Penny Postage in Great Britain.
1841 Hong Kong taken from the Chinese.
1841 Birth of the Prince of Wales, November 9.
1841 Disastrous Retreat from Cabul.
1842 Cabul re-taken.
1845 Sir John Franklin's last Expedition.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 War between United States and Mexico.
1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws.
1847 Gold discovered in California, September.
1848 French Revolution, Republic formed.
1849 Surrender of the Sikhs.
1850 First Practical Sewing Machine introduced by I. M. Singer.
1851 First International Exhibition in Hyde Park.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, April.
1851 First Submarine Telegraph.
1852 Wreck of the "Birkenhead."
1852 Duke of Wellington died.
1854 Battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman.
1854 Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
1855 Fall of Sebastopol, Sept.
1855 Fall of Kars, November.
1856 Bessemer's discovery in Manufacture of Iron.
1856 Opening of Grand Trunk Ry. to Toronto, Nov. 12.
1857 Indian Mutiny commenced May 10.
1857 Relief of Lucknow by Havelock.
1858 First Atlantic Cable laid, August 5.
1858 Queen proclaimed in India, November 1.
1860 Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened.
1860 Visit of Prince of Wales to Canada.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1861 The "Trent" affair.
1861 Death of the Prince Consort, December 14.
1861 Kingdom of Italy formed.
1862 Slavery abolished in United States.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox.
1866 Battle of Sadowa, defeat of Austria.
1866 Fenian Invasion at Fort Erie.
1867 Confederation of Canada, July 1.
1868 Abyssinian War, capture Of Magdala.
1868 Opening of Suez Canal.
1870 The Capitulation of Sedan.
1870 Rome again made the Capital of Italy.
1870 Manitoba admitted to Confederation.
1870 Fenian Raid, Vermont.
1870 The German Empire re-established.
1871 Surrender of Paris, Jan. 28.
1871 The great fire in Chicago.
1872 The Geneva Arbitration.
1873 Prince Edward Island admitted to Confederation.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.
1877 Award of Fisheries Commission.
1878 Afghanistan again occupied by British.
1878 Cyprus acquire.
1879 Defeat of Isandhlana.
1881 Emperor Alexander assassinated.
1881 Revised Testament published, May 17.
1881 Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
1882 British occupation of Egypt.
1882 Battle of Tel-el-Kebir.
1882 Phœnix Park Murders.
1885 Revised Bible published.
1885 Rebellion in Northwest Territories.
1885 Completion of Canadian Pacific Railway.
1885 Death of General Gordon at Khartoum.
1887 Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
1888 Emperors William and Frederick of Germany died.
1890 McKinley Tariff in operation in United States.
1890 *Baring* crisis in London.
1893 Sinking of Battleship "Victoria."
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1895 Jameson's Raid into Transvaal.
1896 Flying Squadron commissioned, January.
1897 Famine in India, 3,141,000 persons receiving relief, £1,300,000 subscriptions from all parts.
1897 Arbitration Treaty rejected by U. S. Senate.
1897 Diamond Jubliee of Queen Victoria.
1898 Death of Mr. Gladstone.
1898 Death of Prince Bismarck.
1898 Empress of Austria assassinated.
1898 War between Spain and the United States.
1898 Recapture of Khartoum.
1898 Preferential Tariff on British goods.
1898 Ocean Penny Postage inaugurated, Christmas Day.
1899 Development of Wireless Telegraphy.
1899 War in South Africa Commenced.
1900 Surrender of General Cronje, Feb. 27.
1900 Mafeking relieved, May 17.
1900 Annexation of "Orange River Colony," May 26.
1900 Assassination of King of Italy, July 29.
1900 Pekin Captured, Aug. 15.
1900 Proclamation constituting the Commonwealth of Australia, Sept. 18.
1900 The annexation of the Transvaal proclaimed at Pretoria, October 25.
1900 Contributions to the Mansion House War Fund, £1,025,000, and to other funds, over £700,000, November 10.
1901 Queen Victoria died, January 22.
1901 Accession of King Edward VII, January 22.
1901 First Federal Parliament of Australia opened, May 9.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley, September 6.
1901 Visit of Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada.
1902 First wireless message across the Atlantic from Gov.-Gen. Lord Minto to King Edward, Dec. 21.
1903 Death of Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, April 19.
1903 Over 800 lives lost by earthquake at Van, Turkey, May 26.
1903 Assassination of King and Queen of Servia at Belgrade.
1903 Pope Leo XIII died, aged 94.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Japanese - Russian War begun.
1905 Port Arthur captured by Japanese land forces.
1905 Russian fleet destroyed by Japanese under Admiral Togo, May 27, practically ending war.
1905 Peace between Russia and Japan agreed to at Portsmouth, N. H., U. S. A., Aug. 29.
1906 Mt. Vesuvius in eruption. Great loss of life April 7.
1906 San Francisco, Cal., wrecked by earthquake and destroyed by fire April 18. Many lives lost; 300,000 people made homeless.
1907 Construction of Singer office Building begun. This building, located at Broadway and Liberty Street, New York, contains 47 stories and is 612 feet high.
1908 Great Earthquake in Italy, Dec. 28, destroying cities of Messina and Reggio; 200,000 perished in less than one minute. Property loss over $250,000,000.
1909 First practical use of heavier than air flying machines. During the spring successful flights of the Wright brothers in aeroplanes of their own invention.

GREAT MYSTERIES IN HISTORY

Many persons who have become enthusiastic about Sherlock Holmes's method of deductive reasoning have pined for a good round mystery to work out. Here are several which have baffled historians of all ages.

The Mystery of the Lost Tribes.

According to the Bible, Jacob had twelve sons, and the descendants of these became the twelve tribes of Israel. After the death of King Solomon, in 980 B.C., the kingdom was divided. Jeroboam, who had been one of King Solomon's generals, seized the ten tribes which dwelt in the north and made himself king over them. King Rehoboam, the heir of Solomon, retained the two southern tribes. In 722 B.C. the Assyrians swept down upon the northern kingdom and took the tribes into captivity. At this point they are lost to history. Nothing further is known about them. It is believed that they intermarried with the Assyrians, "and bowed down before their gods." The theory has been advanced that the tribes escaped from the Assyrian captivity and journeyed northeast over Asia to Behring Strait, crossed the ice here to America and moved south, building mounds in which they lived as they progressed. They tarried some time in what is now Ohio, but eventually began their migrations again, and pushed down to South America as far as Peru, being the ancestors of the Aztecs and the Peruvians. This much is certain, that the Aztecs and the Peruvians did not belong to the same race as the Indians; that they built pyramids and temples resembling the Egyptian style of architecture, and that mounds remain stretched across Asia and down the American continents.

The Mysterious Conspirator.

The greatest conspiracy in ancient history is known as the Conspiracy of Catiline. In the year 64 B.C., while the legions were absent from Italy with Pompey, who was subduing the pirates in the East, a daring conspiracy was formed against the government in Rome. It was planned to murder the consuls and chief men of the state, and to plunder and burn the capital. The officers of the new government were to be divided among the conspirators. The ostensible leader of this conspiracy was a ruined and dissolute spendthrift, named Catiline. It is hard to believe that his was the head to plan and the hand to guide so bold a stroke. Julius Cæsar at that time was thirty-six, ambitious and alert. It has been suggested that he indeed was the ring-leader and that Catiline was merely his tool. At any rate Cæsar managed to keep his hands fairly clean. Catiline was denounced by Cicero, who learned of the plot, and was driven from the city. Later he was killed in a battle with the troops of Cicero. The problem is this: What connection had the great Cæsar with the conspiracy? We know from a noted gossip of those times, one Suetonius, that Cæsar was the prime mover in an earlier "Catilinian" conspiracy. At the time of the trial of some of the conspirators Cæsar spoke strongly against the death penalty. Cato, at that time, implied that Cæsar himself was involved. A spy hired by Cicero, named Vettius, offered to sell a letter from Cæsar to Catiline, which would prove his guilt. A man named Curius also came forward with the same assertions, but Cicero and the more prudent Senators wished at once to squash these tales. Cæsar, even at that time, was a formidable foe. Cæsar demanded in open Senate that Cicero arise and tell all he knew of the matter. Cicero declared in the most explicit manner that Cæsar was guiltless. Historians are inclined to believe differently. The mystery has never been solved.

The Mysterious Death of Lord Darnley.

Widowed at eighteen, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, returned to Scotland. Five years after her return she married a handsome simpleton, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, who was her cousin. After the first fleeting pleasures were over they went their separate ways. The queen did not conceal her contempt for the king's lawless excesses. She found more congenial the talented young Italian musician, David Rizzio. The king grew jealous of the Italian and caused him to be slain in the queen's presence. Months passed and the king and queen did not meet each other. She became infatuated with the daring Earl of Bothwell. Darnley fell seriously ill at Glasgow. The queen became reconciled to him and had him brought in a litter to her castle in Edinburgh. On February 9, 1567, Mary was at a court ball. Two hours after midnight Edinburgh was shaken by a terrible explosion. The house in which Darnley had been lying sick had been blown up, and the body of the young king, aged 21, was found in a neighboring orchard. Bothwell was accused of the murder. He was exonerated after a mock trial, and was made commandant of Edinburgh by Mary. Shortly afterwards they were married. Just what part Mary had in the death of Darnley has remained an unsolved enigma. On this point the lips of history have remained tightly closed.

The Mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask.

In 1703 a man was imprisoned in the Bastile. He died twenty-four years later. During his long confinement no one ever saw his face. It was always covered with a mask made of black velvet on steel springs. Occasionally the prisoner in the black mask was seen by the Parisians walking on the ramparts of the Bastile. He excited their curiosity. But it was never satisfied, nor has the curiosity of historians as to the identity of the mysterious prisoner been satisfied to this day. Among the many speculations which have been made, here are a few of the persons said to have been the Man in the Iron Mask: the natural son of King Louis XIV. and De la Valliere; a young foreign nobleman, chamberlain to Queen Ann, and the real father of Louis XIV.; an elder brother of Louis XIV. by Buckingham or Mazarin; the twin brother of Louis XIV., who so closely resembled the king that their own mother could not tell them apart; Fouquet, the disgraced Minister of Finance to Louis XIV.

The Mysterious Political Writer.

From 1769 to 1772 there appeared in the London "Daily Advertiser" a series of letters over the signature of "Junius," which criticised the course of the government with the sharpest pen ever used in political controversy. In 1771 the House of Commons attempted to suppress the publication of its debates. But the nation took the side of the printers, and Parliament prudently abandoned the prosecution, and left the press untrammeled. But, who was Junius? It remained a national mystery for a century. In 1871, Charles Chabot, a handwriting expert, wrote a book attempting to prove that the letters were written by Sir Philip Francis. This was denied by Mr. Pitt, who declared that he knew who was the author of the letters, and that it was not Francis. So, if Chabot has not proved his case, the mystery remains unsolved.

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SINGER STORES
IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.....224 8th Ave., East
Edmonton.....251 West Jasper Ave.
Lethbridge.....413 Ford St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.....Main St.
Nelson.....412 Ward St.
New Westminster. Columbia St.
Vancouver.....615 Granville St.
Victoria.....1214 Broad St.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.....120 Tenth St.
Dauphin.....Main St.
Morden.....Stephen St.
Portage La Prairie 206 Saskatchewan Ave.
Winnipeg.....306 Main St.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Campbellton.....Water St.
Fredericton.....560 Queen St.
Moncton.....237 Main St.
Newcastle.....Ellen St.
St. John.....45 Germain St.
Woodstock.....74 Main St.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bay Roberts.....Water St.
Carbonear.....Water St.
Placentia.....Ferry St.
St. George's.....Bay St. George, Middle St.
St. John's.....339 Duckworth St.
Twillingate.....Main St.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.....17 Victoria St.
Halifax.....53 Barrington St.
New Glasgow.....Prevost St.
Sydney.....332 Charlotte St.
Truro.....Inglis St.
Windsor.....Water St.
Yarmouth.....281½ Main St.

ONTARIO.

Barrie.....9 Elizabeth St.
Belleville.....372 Front St.
Berlin.....19 King St.
Brantford.....201 Colborne St.
Brockville.....King St.
Chatham.....179 King St.
Cobourg.....65 Division St.
Collingwood.....Huronontario St.
Cornwall.....87 Pitt St.
Dunville.....Canal St.
Fort William.....115 South May St.
Galt.....Ainsley St.
Guelph.....40 Quebec St.
Hamilton.....199 King St., East
Kenora.....Matheson St.
Kingston.....164 Princess St.
Lindsay.....7 Kent St.
London.....122 Dundas St.
Mount Forest.....Main St.
Niagara Falls.....29 Erie Ave.
North Bay.....Main St.
Orangeville.....Broadway

ONTARIO—Continued.

Orillia.....Peter St.
Oshawa.....28 Simcoe St.
Ottawa.....149 Sparks St.
Owen Sound.....145 Poulett St.
Parry Sound.....James St., North
Pembroke.....Pembroke St.
Peterboro.....347½ George St.
Port Arthur.....100 Arthur St.
Renfrew.....Hynes Block, Raglan St.
Sarnia.....206 Front St.
Sault Ste. Marie...169 Queen St.
Simcoe.....Peel St.
Smiths Falls.....Beckwith St.
St. Catharines.....86 St. Paul St.
St. Thomas.....461 Talbot St.
Stratford.....Ontario St.
Toronto.....299 Parliament St.
190 Queen St., East
719 Queen St., East
310 Queen St., West
644 Queen St., West
1412 Queen St., West
445 Spadina Ave.
112 Yonge St.
233 Yonge St.
770 Yonge St.
Windsor.....41 Sandwich St., East
Wingham.....Josephine St.
Woodstock.....476 Dundas St.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown....Queen St.

QUEBEC.

Buckingham.....Main St.
Chicoutimi.....Colozza Block, Racine St.
Fraserville.....Lafontaine St.
Granby.....Main St.
Hull.....119 Main St.
Joliette.....47 Notre Dame St.
Lachine.....126-128 Notre Dame St.
Lachute.....Foundry St.
Levis.....66 Cote du Passage
Longueuil.....71 St. Charles St.
Maisonneuve.....550 St. Catherine St.
Montreal.....925 Beaubein St.
4 Notre Dame St., East
1087 Notre Dame St., West
904 Ontario St.
661 St. Catherine St., East
567 St. Catherine St., West
228 St. Lawrence St.
1285 St. Lawrence St.
267 St. Urbain St.
Quebec.....63 Crown St.
99 St. John St.
Sherbrooke.....151 Wellington St.
Sorel.....25 Augusta St.
St. Hyacinthe....203 Cascades St.
St. Jerome.....177 St. George St.
St. Johns.....102 Richelieu St.
Thetford Mines...Notre Dame St.
Three Rivers.....102 Des Forges St.
Valleyfield.....Cor. Nicholson & Market Sts.
Victoriaville.....Notre Dame St.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.....6 River St.
Regina.....Hamilton St.
Saskatoon.....124 20th St., East
Yorkton.....Broadway

THE FIRST SINGER A.D. 1850.